

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 50

JULY 30, 1936

No. 22

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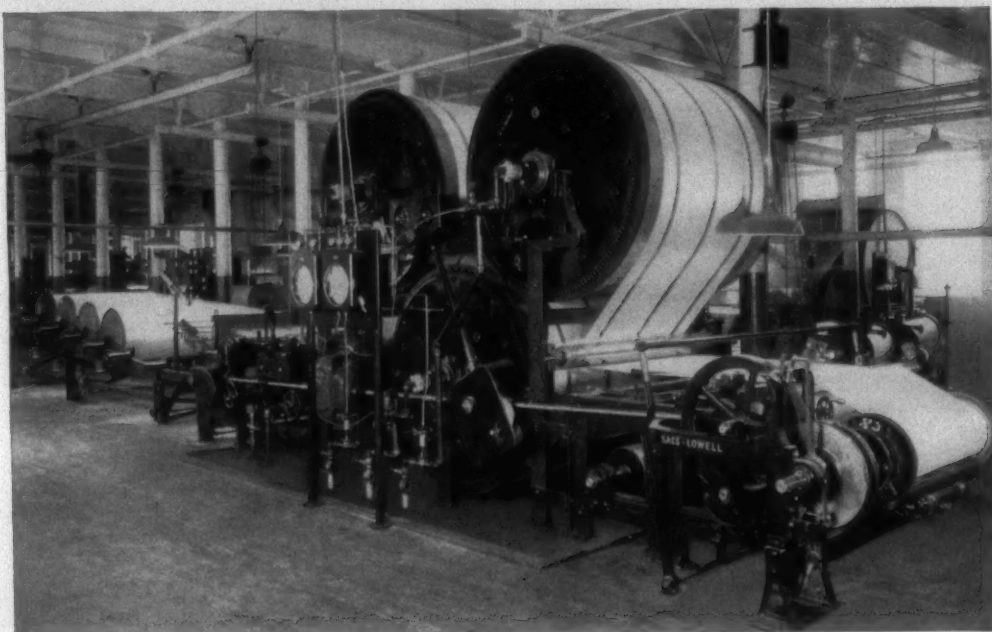
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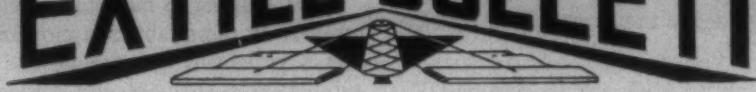
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SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 50—No. 22

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Fabrics for Construction of Cotton Roads are Being Tested

THE following article discussing cotton fabrics for bituminous-surfaced roads has just been completed by R. J. Cheatham, senior cotton technologist, and Rodney Whitaker, associate agricultural economist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Tests conducted on a very small scale, to determine the suitability of cotton fabric as reinforcement for bituminous roads have been started in several States during recent years. Highway construction engineers became interested about nine years ago in this material as a possible means of prolonging the life and decreasing the maintenance costs of bituminous-surface roads. Various agencies interested in increasing the utilization of cotton were quick to see the potentialities of this use for cotton and interested themselves accordingly in the various tests conducted by several State Highway Departments.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has observed and studied the various tests of fabrics in actual road construction and during recent months, in co-operation with North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, has manufactured, experimentally, numerous samples of coarse cotton fabrics in an effort to develop fabrics adapted for use in road construction. These materials were subjected to various laboratory tests and were used as a guide in the preparation of tentative specifications for use in the purchase and manufacture of materials of this kind.

The New Uses Section of The Cotton-Textile Institute and various other agencies have helped to stimulate interest in this use for cotton fabric. In addition to promotional efforts, a research associate of the Cotton-Textile Institute's research staff did development work on road fabrics at the National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, several years ago.

The Bureau of Public Roads has studied the possibilities of using cotton fabrics as a means of improving bituminous-surfaced roads, for a number of years, and laboratory tests of the resistance of road surfaces reinforced with cotton fabric, to known traffic loads, have recently been undertaken by the Bureau.

PRELIMINARY TESTS

These preliminary tests are intended to supply needed information prior to the undertaking of experiments on

roads in actual service under varying traffic and climatic conditions. Recently, tests of roads in actual service, designed to furnish more complete information relating to the influence of cotton fabrics upon the life of bituminous-surface roads, have been planned by the Bureau of Public Roads. These tests will soon be under way. In addition, that Bureau is co-operating with the AAA in a project by which State Highway Departments may be provided with cotton fabrics for the construction of a few hundred miles of this type of road.

Cotton fabrics have already been used experimentally in the construction of bituminous-surfaced roads by State Highway Departments in South Carolina, Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, New Jersey, and Mississippi, but the area of road surface involved was too small for the results to be conclusive.

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

The construction of cotton fabrics used in the experimental building of bituminous-surfaced roads has been far from uniform. The first fabric used was designated in reports of the experiment as "cider duck"—a designation for a fabric which weighs about seven ounces per yard, is 40 inches wide, and is made of loosely woven, coarse, plied yarns in both warp and filling. Since osnaburg, which is the trade name for a fabric ordinarily made of single cotton yarns, usually coarser than 10s and having a relatively small number of threads per inch, was about the only fabric available commercially that was at all suited to this purpose, it has probably been more often used than any other material. In 1935, however, five miles of experimental road were built in South Carolina in which a fabric having a special construction was used. This fabric weighed about 3.3 ounces per square yard, had approximately seven ends and seven picks per inch, and was constructed with 7-2 yarn in both warp and filling. Other materials have also been used.

Although no systematic attempt had been made to develop fabrics specially suited for road construction prior to the development work here reported, the experience gained from the actual use of cotton fabric in the limited tests of its fitness in actual service was helpful in determining physical requirements for the experimental development and designing of fabrics for this purpose.

With this help and the judgment of experienced road-construction engineers, the following physical qualities were decided upon as guides in the experimental development of road fabrics:

(1) Sufficient strength to withstand stresses to which such roads are subjected as a result of (a) traffic, (b) changes in temperature, and (c) weakening or shifting in the road base as a result of moisture or for other reasons; and with equal breaking strength in the warp and filling.

(2) Plied yarns having a "balanced" twist. Fabrics made from plied yarns are easier to handle than fabrics made from single yarns, which if loosely woven, have a tendency to "roll" or "curl." Plied yarns also minimize the tendency of the threads to slip in the fabric and obviate the necessity of using sizing on warp yarn.

(3) Yarn free from sizing or other non-cotton material which might prevent penetration of bituminous material or furnish favorable growth conditions for microscopic organisms that are often destructive to cotton fabrics.

(4) A comparatively open weave permitting a better merging of the two surfaces of the road and thus lessening slippage of one surface on another and the consequent damage or destruction to the fabric by friction and damage to the road surface as a result of additional cracks.

(5) A width sufficient to result in minimum costs while constructing the road and narrow enough to be woven on looms now in use, so that a comparatively large volume of goods could be produced without the purchase of new weaving equipment, thus increasing the manufacturing costs.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATION

As indicated above, experiments with cotton fabrics for use in road construction were first undertaken on the initiative of engineers who were interested primarily in prolonging the life and decreasing the maintenance costs of bituminous-surfaced roads. Although the emphasis of this work has since shifted somewhat to include studies of the possibility of substantially increasing the use of cotton for this purpose, the outcome depends largely upon the usefulness and economy of cotton fabric as a road-building material. For the use to become general the fabric used must increase the life of the road or decrease the maintenance cost enough to offset the cost of material and any additional expense involved in laying it on the road.

A subsidy might be offered to stimulate the use of cotton for this purpose but unless the fabric increased the life of the road such a measure would be justified only for experimental purposes. Since the cost per pound of fabric ordinarily decreases with increased coarseness of yarn and weave and since low costs are a primary consideration, it was obvious at the beginning of this work in the development of experimental fabrics that a relatively coarse, loosely woven fabric would need to be used. In addition, previous experiments have shown that since coarse fabrics permitted the bituminous material to penetrate the fabric forming a more compact surface, they were rather well adapted to this purpose.

DESCRIPTION OF FABRICS

In attempting to meet the requirements which seemed essential in these fabrics, approximately 100 sample fabrics were woven from single and plied yarn and were subsequently analyzed and subjected to tests to determine their tensile strength. The fabrics varied in strength from 30 pounds to 90 pounds in warp and in the filling. Costs for the fabric in a road 18 feet wide were estimated to be about \$1150 per mile for the most closely woven and strongest fabric, against \$450 per mile for the fabric having the smallest number of ends and picks per inch and the least strength in both warp and filling.

The quantity of cotton required varies with the fineness of the weave and the strength of the fabric. For example, the most closely woven and strongest fabric is estimated to require over 13 bales of cotton per mile in its construction, whereas, the most loosely woven fabric and the one having the least strength in both warp and filling is estimated to require only a little over five bales per mile in a road 18 feet wide.

USE OF COTTON

The actual consumption of cotton in the manufacture of fabric for use in road construction has been negligible thus far. Potential consumption depends mainly upon an adequate demonstration of the economic and physical suitability of cotton fabric for this purpose and the mileage of this type of bituminous-surfaced road built. Results so far reported furnish no adequate basis for accurately estimating potentialities of this use for cotton. Should cotton fabric prove well adapted to this purpose and should a substantial mileage of this type of road be built, considerable cotton may be required for the manufacture of fabrics for reinforcement material.

Complete statistics are not available regarding the total mileage of "surfaced roads" constructed in the United States and no satisfactory data have been compiled showing the mileage of bituminous-surfaced roads of the type in which cotton fabric may prove suitable for reinforcement. Bituminous-surfaced roads of the type in which cotton fabrics have been used experimentally have been confined largely to the Southern States. About the only reliable figures on the mileage of surfaced roads in the United States are those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads, showing mileage of roads in State highway systems, including the Federal-aid system, as reported by State highways departments and including municipal streets and connecting State highways in a majority of States.

These figures indicate that approximately 22,000 miles of new surfaced roads were reported in 1933 as compared with about 23,000 miles in the previous year, and an annual average of approximately 18,000 miles per year during the 10 years ended with 1931. To assume that all of these roads could have been satisfactorily built with a bituminous-surface, using cotton fabric as reinforcement, would, of course, seem unreasonable on the basis of information now available.

Furthermore, since more than two-fifths, or all types except "gravel, chert, etc.," and "sandy clay topsoil" roads, are much more expensive than the type of bitu-

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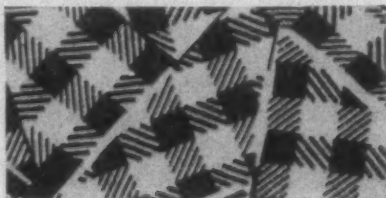
Cotton Fabric Developments

STEEL AND COTTON

THE increasing demand for the steel house, walls of glass and plain, severe lines of architecture has already revolutionized the styling of drapery and upholstery cottons in the expensive range. This fact has been stressed in this column before. Now, with the erection of prefabricated houses of this type in every community, in large numbers, the manufacturers of less expensive materials realize the field for rugged cottons. Rough textured, heavy draperies in natural and vivid colors, coarse nets, are the only decoration suitable for the steel house. And the trend for the wide width material is increasing too. One manufacturer has a new fall material in 96-inch width. The center part is plain natural and white, with raised stripes in color at either end. Thus it is already made for spreads, and the drapery effect is most unusual. This same manufacturer is using colored stripes in several tones of one color, graduating from very deep blue, for instance, to quite a pale blue. In these hand-woven type fabrics blue, brown and green are favored for autumn and winter. Several of the new drapery materials owe their design and texture to the early American coverlet.

NEW PRINTS

The early American trend shows itself in print cloths and muslins. One fine print cloth with a white ground has a brightly hued design which has the squared-off effect of the old-fashioned sampler. The colorings of these prints run mostly to the brown-yellows, bright, soft reds, dull greens, picked out with black and white, so



Swatch One

well liked by the early settlers. Some tiny patterned muslins are exact replicas of old calicos; others have been modernized without losing their old-time effect. An interesting pattern is shown in Swatch No. 1, designed for pajamas, smocks and aprons. The colors are bright, dark red, navy, copen, black or brown, combined with white.



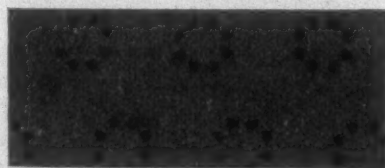
Swatch Three

RAYONS AND MIXTURES

The rayons for winter show a definite trend toward the small tie print, dark grounds with bright or pale colors for the design. A rayon with a navy background had an all-over pattern in peasant coloring, both the colors and the pattern having a strong Russian feeling. Another angle is the all-over small design, broken at wide intervals with a large, splashy flower, often showing white on petals or center. An interesting rayon mixture material, with the texture and look of a wool crepe or knit, was shot with two colors, the navy and yellow combination making a very good yellow-green color. Photographic prints are very effective in the new rayons. One in navy had carelessly flung groups of leaves and tulips in white, giving a very delicate effect. Navy is a popular color.

VELVETEENS ARE BOLD

Many of the new velveteens and corduroys have bright plaids and bold designs, but the small neat pattern is also found. A wide wale corduroy is done in checkerboard design in two color combinations—bright colors with white, brown and flame, brown and yellow, black and



Swatch Two

white. Typical of the small design is Swatch No. 2, showing the use of rings of little dots in black or a contrasting color to the background. These dots are used in many cottons this season to make rings, large polka dots, shells and geometrics. One velveteen was checked with lines of dots. Cool leather browns, grays and purples lead in color popularity for solids.

COLLEGE CORDUROY

An interesting fine wale corduroy has been worked out for the college boy. It will be used for lounging pajamas, sports jackets, slacks and ski suits. Swatch No. 3 is a bright red as to background, and the goal post and figure are done in dull warm orange. The fabric is very firm and strong and there is a wide range of colorings.

The Cotton Situation

(Weekly Letter of Munds, Winslow & Potter)

AT present the cotton trade is too deeply engaged with nearby problems to give serious, or at least major, consideration to influences that may affect the long term trend. We regard this as a perfectly natural attitude, as current factors for several months and certainly in the past few weeks have dominated price movements in the commodity. It may be pertinent, therefore, to enumerate some of these forces, to analyze their potentiality and appraise their price making efficacy around existing levels.

Briefly summarized, these elements consist of the tight spot situation, the surge of buying in the textile markets, the scarcity of contracts, the amazing success of the pool sales of future contracts, and the avidity with which both domestic mills and exporters absorbed releases of more than 1,030,000 bales from the 12-cent loan and then asked for more. On top of this array came the injection of widespread bullish psychology, created by the low acreage estimate of July 8th, placing the planted area at 30,621,000 acres.

We think it would be presumptuous to pass dogmatic judgment on any one of these features. However, it might be just as well to examine their price-making aspects.

Admittedly, in so far as supplies of desirable American cotton are concerned, we are in for a tight situation until the new crop affords relief. However, no drastic stringency is indicated. The Census Bureau in its report of July 14th placed domestic mill stocks at the end of June at 987,000 bales against 884,000 corresponding period last year. It is indicated that during June mills drew on stocks to the extent of 103,000 bales, but also received delivery of about 453,000. On this basis, mills on the average appear to have enough cotton to run them until September 1st, in addition to which they will have shipments coming to them on old purchases. Their position, apparently, is such that they should be able to resist further advances in the basis.

As to the contract supply, and conclusion could be little more than conjecture. Nevertheless, consideration might be given to the likelihood that the sale of the pool futures, both Julys and Octobers, amounting in all to about 450,000 bales, has eased the position of trade shorts to a considerable extent, with the further probability that a fair proportion of these contracts has found lodgement in speculative hands. New buyers have entered the market on a fairly liberal scale, and, although profits have been taken on many of the original purchases, this selling has supplied part of the demand that came from new bull converts. Speculative experience suggests that it would be unthinkable to assume that the rise of more than \$12 per bale had not created more contracts than existed below ten and a half cents.

The above presentation is not put forward as a claim that contract stringency has been fully relieved. Buying in large volume undoubtedly would refute any such con-

tention. However, with mill fixation in diminished volume, the newly built up long interest might be expected to provide more offerings on strong spots and lay the basis for occasional weakness on flurries of liquidation.

As usual, the market will have to contend with the divinations of the cantankerous devotee of the "chart" system. Some day, if the market should develop a streak of easiness, we are likely to hear the awesome whisper of a "gap" to be filled between 11.90 and 12.20—representing the chasm leaped by the market after the July acreage report.

As to whether contracts will be more plentiful or become scarce as hen's teeth, depends largely on crop developments or some other psychological stimulus. It is largely a matter of the influence assertive at the moment, all reduced to ratio and proportions.

Pool sales of future contracts have been completed. Every indication points to the likelihood that the United States Government, so far as actual ownership is concerned, not only will have disposed of its entire holdings of future contracts, but also will have liquidated its spot accumulations, probably before the end of July. New Orleans holdings are said to have been liquidated, and we understand that bids are likely to be accepted on the remnant of pool stocks, most of which are located in Galveston and Houston.

In so far as the extended release operation under the 12-cent loan is concerned, we doubt if the disposal under this plan is likely to run as high as 300,000 bales. The release operation was reopened only under the urgent pressure of domestic mills, and American manufacturers certainly have no complaint against the Government if they are unable to obtain their nearby requirements. The obstacles standing in the way of such a consummation consist of scarcity of desirable qualities and the customary tendency of the Southern holder to withdraw offerings when prices appear to be on the up-grade.

Broadly speaking, it is our view that the nearby factors are about equally balanced and that it will require some fresh stimulus to force prices higher. A speculative market is a good deal like champagne. Ordinarily, it does not effervesce twice.

Just what influence the long pull factors will exert on the situation, whether they will provide a stimulus or cast a shadow over budding optimism, are questions that can be answered only by time. The next market event of consequence is the crop forecast of August 8th.

We extend our unsolicited sympathies to the Crop Reporting Board this season. Theirs is a most difficult task if they are to sustain the reputation of the last decade for forecasting the cotton crop. Secretary Wallace with his amiable foresight has paved the way for a comfortable abili, although nothing invidious is meant by the use of this term. The Secretary admitted that the acreage this season would be difficult to calculate. It is our belief that any reduction from the figures of July 8th

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Vertical Cotton Drier Makes Better Staple

WITH the proper use of commercial drying machinery at the time of ginning, and with good ginning, government scientists find that they can increase the monetary value of cotton as much as \$2 to \$7 a bale, although the operating costs of the drying process amount to only 20 to 50 cents a bale.

The figures cited were announced by the United States Department of Agriculture after an extensive study of the effects of artificially drying seed cottons covering a wide range of characteristics and moisture content. Excess moisture in seed cotton has long been recognized as one of the most important of the many problems facing the cotton ginner.

An estimate made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering—during a recent year not considered unusual with respect to weather conditions—indicates that approximately one-third of the cotton 1 1-16 inches in staple length and about one-fifth of that shorter than 1 1-16 inches was more or less damaged in the ginning process as a result of too much moisture in the seed cotton.

MOISTURE CONTENT

The moisture content of seed cotton has a pronounced effect on the smoothness with which it is possible to gin the lint. The unfavorable effect of ginning cottons with excess moisture is intensified as the staple length of the cotton is increased and as the seed-roll density is changed from loose to tight.

In the experiments reported, the Department of Agriculture experts used a vertical drier which recently was developed by its engineers. Sixty-nine varieties of American upland cotton, selected from the 1931, 1932 and 1933 crops, were employed in the experiments to determine the relationship between the moisture content of seed cotton, the resulting quality of ginned lint, the amount of moisture which could be removed by artificial drying without injuring the fiber quality, and the desirable mechanical operation of the gin stand when handling seed cotton of different moisture content.

Average grade improvements, or the combined influence of generally smoother preparation and occasionally brighter color and reduced leaf, as a result of artificial drying, were more pronounced for the longer than for the shorter cottons. Drying at a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit showed grade benefits ranging, on the average, from about one grade for either length group having 16 per cent or more moisture, to approximately one-third of a grade for the longer cottons having 8 to 11.9 per cent and the shorter cottons having 12 to 15.9 per cent moisture. Cottons having a moisture content below these respective limits did not show enough grade improvements to justify drying.

GENERAL RESULTS

General results of the study reveal that a greater part of the drying action in seed cotton is confined to the fibers. The amount of moisture removed ranged from 1.5 pounds for each 100 pounds of lint when the seed cotton contained below 12 per cent moisture, to four pounds when the seed cotton contained 16 per cent or more moisture.

With the experimental conditions employed, the amount of moisture decreased only slightly when the drying temperature was greater than 150 degrees Fahrenheit. However, average fiber strength was not weakened by drying the tested seed cotton samples at temperatures ranging as high as 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

In many cases, the drying temperatures above 200 degrees Fahrenheit were associated with a shortening of the staple to the extent of 1-32 to 1-16 of an inch. On a basis of these findings, the Department does not advise a drying temperature to exceed 150 degrees Fahrenheit, except for very wet cotton and then it should seldom exceed 200 degrees Fahrenheit. And, the period of exposure should not be longer than that recommended.

The tests reveal also that the critical temperature is reached sooner with short-staple or lower moisture-content than with long-staple, or higher moisture-content cottons.

The percentage germination of seed from the lots of seed cotton dried at test temperatures was not affected adversely. In fact, in some instances the dried seeds showed somewhat better germination.

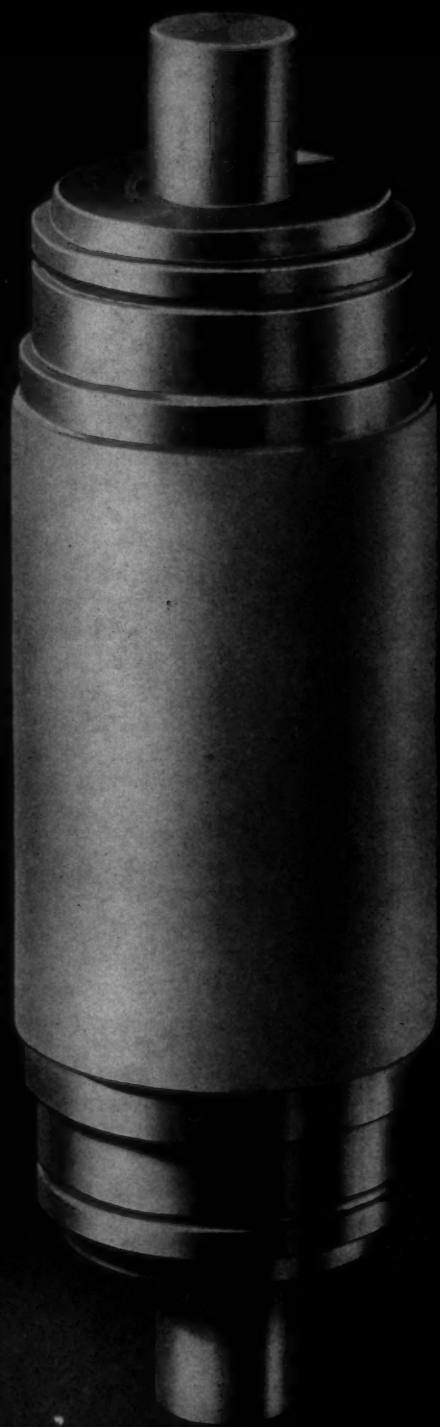
Facilities for artificial drying at the gin permit cotton picking to be continued during damp seasons, and in fields of heavy foliage sooner than otherwise would be desirable. An opportunity is afforded by this means to handle cotton which heretofore has been left unpicked because of inadequate means for conditioning and ginning.

CONTINUOUS OPERATION

Artificial drying of green, damp, or wet seed cotton also enables the ginner to operate continuously without loss of time due to choked gin stands and breakdowns, which frequently occur when damp or wet cotton is ginned under ordinary conditions. The investigators found a reasonable increase in ginning capacity at no loss of quality to the product and a slight reduction in power requirements.

Results obtained from a storage test under existing conditions at Leland, Miss., show that the bale of undried or damp cotton lost weight rapidly while the dried bale gained weight slightly. At the end of ten weeks of stor-

(Continued on Page 16)



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"Fish Nets--What Next?"

In the July 2nd issue of the Textile Bulletin, Mr. Sloan explained the effect of Japanese competition on American cotton textiles in general. In the following article he deals with one phase of this competition which is important to Southern yarn producers.

THE cotton fish netting industry is almost entirely dependent upon an important branch of our cotton textile industry for its supplies of raw material, i.e., cotton threads and twines. During the past three years it has experienced the loss of a rapidly mounting proportion of its domestic market to the low wage products of Japan.

While not a part of the cotton textile industry, as defined in the former Code No. 1, the fish netting industry on August 1, 1933, voluntarily approved and adopted the provisions of that Code. Since the invalidation of the National Industrial Recovery Act, it is generally understood that the Code wage and hour provisions have been voluntarily maintained by these manufacturers.

Precisely as other Japanese cotton products commenced to be offered in American markets at exceedingly low prices, so, in 1933, did Japanese cotton fish netting first gain a substantial foothold in our domestic trade. To show what has happened since that time, I am quoting below figures covering domestic production and importations from Japan, as supplied by a representative group of this branch of the industry:

	Domestic Production of four leading manufacturers representing about 95% of total output lbs.	Importation into the United States from Japan lbs.
1929	3,782,914	Not available
1931	2,278,533	" "
1932	1,757,166	" "
1933	1,882,942	129,000
1934	2,004,804	211,603
1935	2,342,980	279,861
First 4 mos. of 1935	980,847	76,676
First 4 mos. of 1936	934,066	102,964

While the 1935 volume of domestic production is about 33 per cent greater than the amount produced in the bottom depression year of 1932, it will be observed that last year's output was only 62 per cent of the volume of goods produced in 1929. On the basis of the figures for the first four months of 1935 and 1936, there is every indication that the total production for 1936 will be less than the total for 1935 by an amount substantially in excess of 100,000 lbs.

As for imports, I understand that fish netting was not classified separately prior to 1933. Consequently, information is not readily available on the volume of importations from Japan during earlier years. However, since Japanese competition did not assume any importance until 1933, it seems safe to conclude that importations from Japan prior to that time were of minor consequence.

In 1933, imports from Japan were 129,000 lbs., or nearly 7 per cent of domestic production for that year.

The following year they amounted to 64 per cent more than the previous twelve months and were 10½ per cent of domestic production for the same period. In 1935, with imports of 12 per cent of domestic production, the volume reached a figure of 117 per cent over the volume for 1933. The rapid increase in imports has continued in 1936. During the first four months of this year 102,964 lbs. were brought into this country, an amount 34 per cent greater than in the same period of 1935; and on the basis of past experience, this gives an indicated total volume for this year of approximately 375,000 lbs., or 17 per cent of the domestic production for 1936, as heretofore estimated.

The claim cannot be substantiated that these Japanese products are finding a ready market in America because of a superior quality of material or workmanship. In point of fact, the Japanese netting, to all intents and purposes, is practically identical to the American product. As in so many other cases of cotton textiles, they are purchased only because of their low prices—prices which reflect 25c to 30c per day Oriental labor. In many cases it is reported that finished Japanese netting is sold in our American markets at prices (freight and duty included) which are the same as, or little more than, the prices paid by domestic producers for their threads and twines alone.

The loss of a substantial portion of the domestic market, with its adverse effect upon the American price structure, is serious enough in itself. But far more significant is the threat of complete demoralization of American prices and reductions in employment, as an increasing quantity of Japanese netting finds its way into American consumption.

If our American fishermen were compensated for their efforts on the basis of Oriental wages we could see some logic in assisting them in obtaining their necessary supplies at the lowest world costs. But since they are just as much a part of our American economic system as any other American industrial enterprise, there appears to be no justification for encouraging them to be a party, unwittingly or otherwise, to the transfer of the American cotton fish netting industry to Japan.

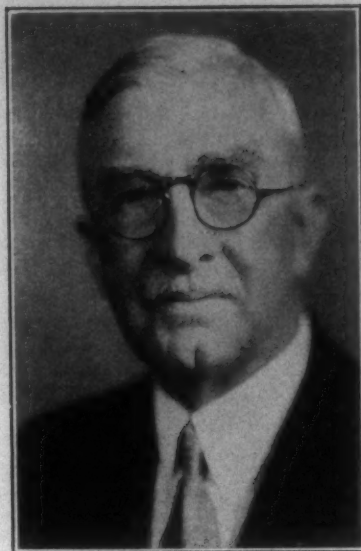
In March, 1935, after considerable difficulty in assembling the required data, the cotton fish netting industry filed a complaint with the President, pursuant to Section 3 (e) of the NIRA. This complaint clearly set forth the difficulties with which the industry was contending in the matter of Japanese imports of competitive products. The invalidation of the Recovery Act precluded any possibility in this direction.

The industry then turned to the Tariff Act of 1930 in an effort to place their plight before the government. Accordingly, in August, 1935, application was made for investigation of importations of cotton fish nettings, pursuant to Section 336 and this appeal for relief again clearly set forth the inroads being made by the Japanese.

(Continued on Page 24)

"Whale of a Textile Business"

Predicted by W. D. Anderson



A CONVICTION that "we are going to have a whale of a textile business over the next 12 months, regardless of who is made President in the November elections," is expressed by W. D. Anderson, former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, and now chairman of the board of the latter company.

Mr. Anderson's views are contained in a letter sent customers of his company in which he cites a number of interesting reasons for his opinion.

The letter follows:

"Since writing you last, the cotton market has scored important advances and the goods market has been unusually active.

"The important factors contributing to this interesting development in the textile situation have been the Government acreage report on July 8th, the continuance of drought conditions in important producing sections of the cotton belt, a continuance of unusually heavy consumption of cotton throughout the world, and, what is probably most important of all, an improvement in business conditions throughout this country, and abroad.

"The Government acreage report was a surprise. It disclosed that the acreage in cultivation as of July 1st was 30,621,000 acres, an increase of only 9.8% over the acreage of last season. It is interesting to think of this acreage in comparison with the more than 48,000,000 acres planted in 1925 and 1926 and the more than 46,000,000 acres planted as late as 1930.

"It will be recalled that the amount of land planted to cotton last year was largely a matter of Government control and regulation, and it was generally expected that in the absence of any sort of Government control this year, the cotton farmers of the South would greatly increase their acreage. Even after it was seen that the farmers were planting conservatively, it was thought by many right up until the time the Government report was issued that the increase would be anywhere from 12 to 15%. It is now plain enough that the cotton farmers of the South have seen some of the evils of over-planting, have learned the wisdom of eliminating marginal and sub-marginal lands from cultivation, and have co-operated this year with the Government soil erosion programs to a greater extent than was expected.

"While cotton is naturally a dry weather plant, we cannot afford to minimize too much the effect of drought

conditions which have prevailed over the entire cotton belt, with the exception of the Central States. This drought raged with intensity in the Eastern belt and in the Western belt. Here in the East it prevented the germination of the seed after the cotton was planted, has put our crop in this section very far behind schedule, and has probably destroyed our chances to produce our normal yield. Drought conditions were also intense in the Western belt, particularly in Texas and Oklahoma. Within the past week to ten days, splendid rains have relieved the situation everywhere except in Oklahoma and a portion of Texas, where they must soon have good rains unless their crop is to suffer. The curtailment in acreage, combined with the effects of the drought, will likely prevent us from making as large a crop as was expected before this situation developed.

"It is too early to make any estimate of the probable yield that will be of value. The first Government estimate is on August 8th, but with all the facilities at their disposal, these first figures they will issue at that time constitute but little more than a good guess. The controlling factor in the size of the crop is, of course, the average yield per acre, and this yield per acre is subject to too many influences which cannot be calculated at this time.

"However, Mr. Garside, the economist of the New York Cotton Exchange, offers a very intelligent basis for appraising the prospects for this crop. He calculates that if the abandonment this season is equal to the average abandonment in the last ten years, and if the average yield per harvested acre is equal to the average of the past five years (192.75 pounds per acre), a crop of 12,046,000 bales will be produced. The average yield per acre last year was 186.3 pounds, and at this rate the crop indicated, on the same calculation, is approximately 11,700,000 bales.

"It now seems certain that we will have a record-breaking consumption of all-cottons by the world this season, totalling around 27,000,000 bales, as compared with a previous high consumption of 25,778,000 bales. The increased consumption over depression lows by the United States, Great Britain, and the Continent exclusive of Russia, combined with a high consumption by the Orient, also with new high records of consumption by Russia and other small consuming countries usually

(Continued on Page 15)

Combed Yarns Much Improved

There is a period of prosperity ahead of the combed yarn mills of this section, if the executives will take advantage of the position they occupy, and hold out for higher prices for their yarns. Stocks are exceedingly low, it is pointed out, there having been less than three days production on hand July 1st, according to a statement released by the office of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, Fred M. Allen, secretary, of Gastonia.

"We still insist that even higher prices being quoted are not enough under present conditions, and coming months will show a profit, if every executive will work constructively toward that end," says the statement. It follows in full:

"Profit or loss: Face the spinning industry during the months to come according to the manner in which the present situation is faced. A mill accepting business at a loss or at the fancied breakeven, which usually proves to be a loss, does injury to itself and to the entire industry.

"Inquiry continues: "There is no reason to accept business at other than a profit—we have tried long enough to break even and now conditions justify a firm stand upon the part of every unit in the industry not to tie up future production except at a figure showing upon on the proper side of the ledger.

"July 1st the total combed yarn stocks held by Southern mills were at a very low figure. Unsold yarn totalled far less than one million pounds—actually about three days present production. This includes counts from 3s to 120s and is divided into myriad put-ups and descriptions. There is practically no unsold stock yarn on hand.

"During the first two weeks of July shipments exceeded production by over one-half million pounds, thus further depleting the already low stock totals.

"Cotton has eased off a little during the past week, as your customers have doubtless stressed to you, but this has no bearing upon the situation, so far as combed yarn is concerned—or carded yarn, either, except possibly upon the very lowest counts. Basis has held steady and it is and for a long time will be difficult to cover on staple, as we predicted many months ago would be the case. No spinner can afford to quote on an order without first making certain what the raw material will cost him. Some mills are refusing to quote at all on the present price structure and mighty scarce are those who are accepting business being proffered—at old prices—or at all for delivery beyond November.

"We still insist that even higher prices being quoted are not enough under present conditions. Nor have the differentials been adjusted enough yet.

"Coming months will show a profit if every executive will work constructively toward that end."

New Patents Are Granted Carolinians

William G. Reynolds of Charlotte and P. A. Gwaltney of McColl, S. C., recently received a patent of outstanding worth, and which relates to spinning, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte, N. C.

This patent relates to drawing the fibres and compressing the same as they are being spun and placed on a yarn package. The presser foot of the flyer has a funnel-shaped hole therein in which the strand is disposed. The hole is smaller than the roving or strand, and therefore the strand or roving is compressed and drawn while it is

being spun and placed on the bobbin. This patented structure and method has attracted marked attention from a very large corporation.

I. B. McKeown of Chester was awarded a patent on a flake filling attachment for spinning frames. By this attachment fancy yarns of superior quality can be produced. This mechanism has been in operation in the plant of Springs Cotton Mills, Gayle plant, at Chester and very good results have been obtained.

Textile Losses

A survey of new industrial plants that have started business in Philadelphia within recent years has drawn from the Textile Manufacturers' Association of that city the statement that no less than thirty weaving establishments and a dozen carpet mills have closed up and gone elsewhere within less than twenty years.

It is estimated that these withdrawals represent losses to the city of 30,000 or more wage earners who would be drawing weekly payrolls of upwards of \$65,000, well above \$3,000,000 a year.

C. Marlin Bell, general manager of the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers' Association, says "high taxes are the main reason for the loss in this industry so far as Philadelphia is concerned. Southern locations are offering textile manufacturers not only low taxes, but in many instances they facilitate financing of such propositions, and altogether present attractive offers that are difficult for sections such as Philadelphia to compete with."

The Pennsylvania city presents conditions which are highly favorable for the production of textiles, but its loss to the South in this industry in recent years is shown to be considerable. This experience suggests the thought that while the South is offering advantages that are sufficiently attractive to induce the textile industry to pull stakes and come down here, it is well enough to bear in mind the fact that a continuation of these advantages is necessary to keep the industry.

Already there has been some suggestion of a possible "flight" of the industry to South America and possibly other sections. It is easily possible for the same tendencies that drove so many of the mills out of the East to overtake the industry in the South with the same result.

The East has waited too long to "do something" about keeping its mills, as is illustrated by Philadelphia's experience. It is yet time for the South to make up its mind to keep what it has and bring in more of them.—*Greenville Daily News*.

LaFrance Seeks Reorganization

LaFrance Industries, manufacturers of upholstery and furniture fabrics, rugs and draperies, appealed to U. S. District Court in Philadelphia for permission to reorganize under Section 77-B of Bankruptcy Act.

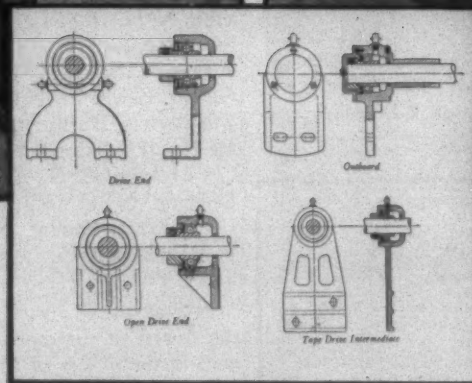
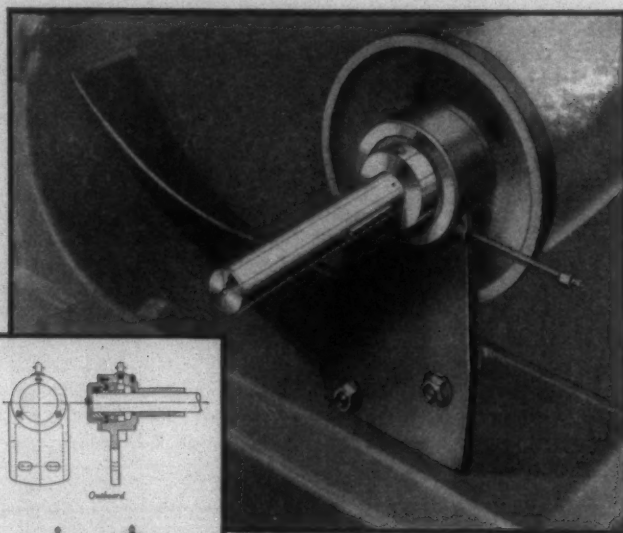
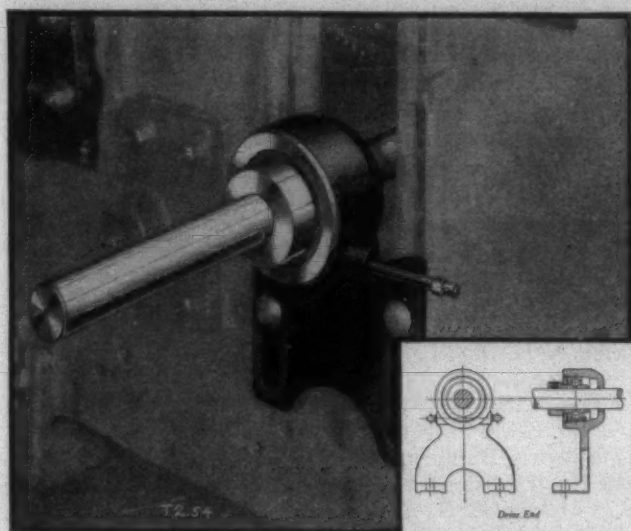
Debtor, which claims to have assets of \$4,971,942 as against liabilities of \$2,042,283 as of June 30th, last, or a net worth on books, of \$2,929,660, admits its inability to meet its current obligations because of lack of cash or liquid assets, and blames its present financial distress upon havoc wrought by general depression, particularly upon the textile industry.

In addition to an enormous manufacturing plant in Philadelphia, debtor owns all of capital stock, except qualifying directors' shares of LaFrance Industries, Ltd., of Woodstock, Ontario, Can., and Pendleton Manufacturing Company of LaFrance, S. C.

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The only attention spinning frame cylinders require when they are Fafnir-equipped is lubrication by grease about four times a year. This not only means that maintenance costs are cut to practically nothing, but the danger of soiling yarn with spindle-oil is avoided.

Fafnirs minimize wear and vibration in the bearings, resulting in longer life for tapes, cylinders and the entire frame. Friction, too, is reduced by eliminating slippage, and relieving the motor gives higher and more uniform spindle speeds. Since time-out for repairs is virtually eliminated, production is materially stepped up.

Specify Fafnir Ball Bearings on your new frames. But meanwhile you can also replace your old cylinder bearings with Fafnirs, for they are very easy to apply. The inner rings are bored to inch dimensions, and fit

standard shafts firmly by means of the self-locking collar, without necessity of lock-nuts, shaft shoulders and special adjustments.

Increased cleanliness, efficiency and lowered maintenance are only a few of the economies that some of the country's largest mills have experienced with Fafnir Ball Bearings—and that are just as available to you. And not only for spinning frames but also for every one of the 63 machines through which the cotton fiber may pass in its processing. Consult any Fafnir representative—or stop in at Booth 472 at the Textile Show—for complete details... THE FAFNIR BEARING COMPANY, New Britain, Conn. Representatives also at: Atlanta, Ga. . . . Houston, Texas . . . Charlotte, N. C. . . . Boston, Mass. . . . Dallas, Texas . . . Birmingham, Alabama.



Safeguarding Quality

FAFNIR BALL BEARINGS

Personal News

F. P. Bacon, president of the Southern Mercerizing Company, Tryon, N. C., has been nominated for the State Senate.

Joseph H. Easley has been promoted from plant superintendent to assistant superintendent of the Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing and Finishing Company.

William H. Grier has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing and Finishing Company.

George Feindel, who has been chemist at the Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing and Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C., has been promoted to assistant superintendent.

Lee F. McLemore, formerly superintendent Davidson Cotton Mills, Davidson, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Riverside plant of Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

"Bill" Hughes, of Buffalo Mills, Concord, N. C., is now superintendent Davidson Cotton Mills, Davidson, N. C.

Norman Simpson, former night foreman of the Sparta Silk Mills, Sparta, Tenn., is the new manager of Roane Textile Corporation Mill at Rockwood. He succeeds H. O. Edgar, who resigned.

E. B. Powell, of Westminster, S. C., is now overseer cloth room, Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

C. A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills, has been named by Governor Ehringhaus of North Carolina to a commission of nine to study highway refund claims of 44 North Carolina counties.

Howard Redding, in charge of the sales division of McCrary Hosiery Mills in New York, has been visiting the plant at Ashboro, N. C.

Walter Jenkins has been promoted from assistant manager to manager of the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C. Archie O. Joslin, who has been manager for the past eight years, will hereafter devote most of his time to the selling organization.

Summer Textile School Graduates

At the close of the Summer Session of North Carolina State College, nine young men who had completed the requirements of the Textile School were awarded diplomas. As was the case with the large graduating class in June, every member of the Summer School class had accepted a position before graduation. The young men who received degrees, their home addresses, and the place where they will work are listed below:

Baker, A. L., Raleigh, Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C.; Baker, J. T., Raleigh, Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C.; Bowen, W. C., Smithfield, Dixie Waste Mills, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.; Bruton, J. K., Mt. Gilead, Erwin Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.; Holt, G. A., Burlington, Burlington Mills, Burlington, N. C.; Lewis, R. H., Jr., Oxford, Erwin Mills Co., West Durham, N. C.; McIver, E. G., Jr., Durham, Erwin Mills Co., West Durham, N. C.; Rollins, H. A., Mooresboro, Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.; Wiseman, E. M., Danville, Va., Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—At the semi-annual meeting of the board of directors of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, held in the offices of the plant July 22nd, President J. F. Matheson made his report, which showed a fairly satisfactory condition. He also reported that the mills expected to pay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation \$100,000, borrowed some time ago, four months before due.

OBITUARY

CLYDE C. COBB

Clyde C. Cobb, 55, superintendent of the Micolas Mills, Opp, Ala., died in Opelika, Ala., on July 21st. His death followed a lengthy illness from angina pectoris.

Since early manhood Mr. Cobb had been connected with the textile industry, in which field he had met with unusual success. He held the superintendency of several large manufacturing plants in addition to those at Belton, S. C., and Opp, and Geneva, Ala.

He was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cobb and was reared in Belton. He was first married to Miss Kate Davis of Starr, and is survived by two sons from this union, Charles Davis Cobb and Clyde C. Cobb, Jr.

His second marriage was to Miss Lucy Sellers, of Geneva, Ala., who also survives. In addition he is survived by Mayor W. H. Cobb of Belton and two sisters, Mrs. F. M. Cox and Mrs. J. C. Garrett, both of Belton.

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"Whale of a Textile Business" Predicted By Anderson

(Continued from Page 11)

grouped under the heading "Elsewhere," all contribute to this world record-breaking cotton consumption.

(At this point the letter shows a table showing consumption of all cottons in major divisions of the world spinning industry.)

"An examination of this table brings out the significant fact that such important divisions of the world spinning industry as the United States, Great Britain, and the Continent exclusive of Russia, are using substantially less cotton this season than in the better pre-depression seasons. *Their failure to regain their pre-depression consumption indicates the possibilities for the future as business continues to improve and as we and the balance of the world come back to normal pre-depression levels of business.* Indeed, preliminary estimates of consumption for the current quarter of this season—that is, May, June and July—indicate that we are at this moment consuming cotton in the world at the rate of 27,500,000 bales per year. It is not, therefore, too much to forecast a world consumption next season of 28,000,000 bales.

"As stated in my last letter, it now appears probable that the world consumption of *American* cotton for this cotton year, which ends on July 31st, will be approximately 12,600,000 bales. The indications are that the world carry-over of American cotton as we enter the new cotton year on August 1st will be only about 7,000,000 bales. Of this, we will have approximately 5,000,000 bales in the United States and approximately 2,000,000 bales in foreign mills, port stocks, and afloat. Of the amount in stock in the United States, the Government will be in control of approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ million bales that are tied up in the 12-cent loan. The Government has announced that none of this cotton will be offered for sale prior to February 1, 1937, unless it can be sold at a price which will pay the loan with interest and carrying charges, which means that the cotton will have to sell at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound or higher.

"Another interesting factor in the situation is that the Government has liquidated all of the approximately 1,000,000 bales of cotton futures it owned in the cotton pool, has sold substantially all of the spot cotton to which it has title, and now has only the interest in the loan cotton just referred to. The impression is that those in charge are determined to get out of cotton and stay out. We now have a free cotton market for the first time in several years.

"When we consider the situation as I have attempted to describe it in this letter, we are driven to the conclusion that the world needs a crop of 12,000,000 to 12,500,000 bales of American cotton this year. If any crop disaster should occur, or if any unfavorable weather conditions should develop that would tend to reduce the yield much below 12,000,000 bales, we might see a skyrocketing of prices that would very definitely unsettle the price structure in textiles. I do not mean to indicate that I am expecting a runaway market on cotton. While many well posted authorities have been predicting prices of from 14c to 15c per pound, I have not yet been able to work my enthusiasm up to that point.

"However, I do see great stability in the cotton market, which to those of us who are conservative is a factor of tremendous importance. We need not be afraid of making a normal investment in our raw materials because of any fear of inventory losses.

"Business conditions are decidedly better all over this

(Continued on Page 22)

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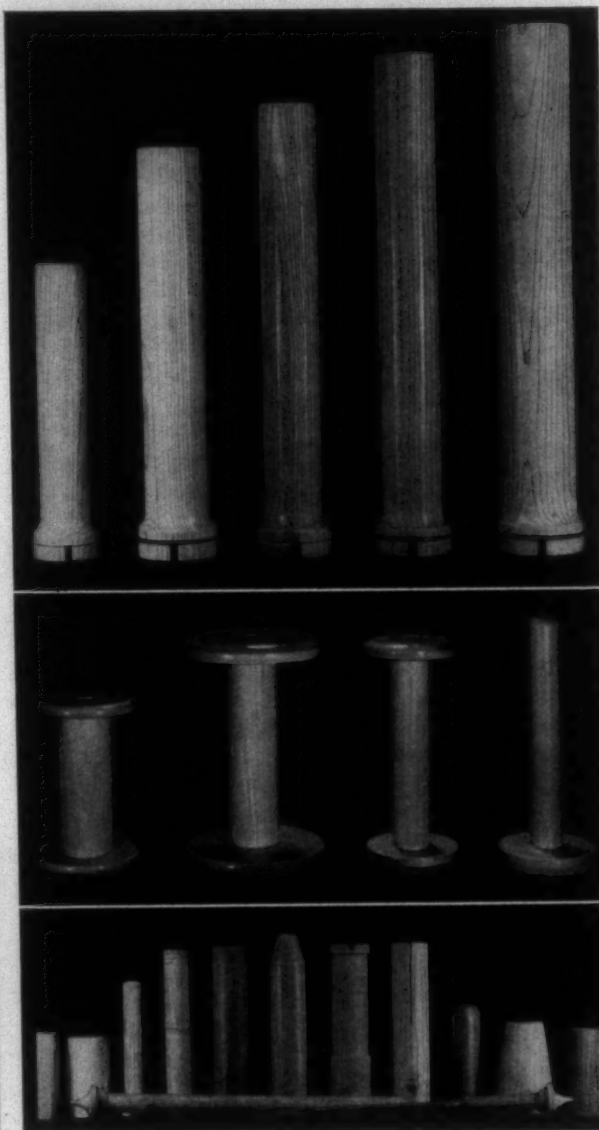
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Charlotte

North Carolina

Vertical Cotton Drier Makes Better Staple

(Continued from Page 8)

age there was but four pounds difference in the weight of the bales.

Although the actual differences in the weight of bales due to drying are not permanent, the loss in the weight of the material has been considered in the calculations showing changes in monetary value as a result of drying seed cotton. The reported benefits in monetary value—that is, \$2 to \$7 a bale—are, therefore, considered conservative for artificial drying of damp or wet seed cotton.

VERTICAL DRIER

Ginners in 16 of the 19 cotton producing States have installed the vertical drier for seed cotton designed by C. A. Bennett, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that approximately 350,000 bales of the 1935 crop were ginned and dried successfully by this method (in 1935).

Widespread interest of growers and ginners has prompted the bureau of engineers to work out different methods of installation to obtain wider application in ginning. Now, the process of drying seed cotton artificially, also developed by bureau engineers, is used successfully in horizontal revolving cylinders as well as the vertical drier, or combined with the operations of distributing, cleaning, and extracting.

In the process the cotton is treated with a continuous current or hot air, the temperature and period of exposure depending upon the amount of moisture in the seed cotton as well as on the design of the drying machinery.

The vertical drier designed by Bennett is regarded as simple in design and economical in operation. The drying tower has no moving parts and the seed cotton is carried through it by the continuous blast of hot air.

The drier automatically adjusts the period of exposure to a certain degree, as cotton containing little moisture is carried through much more rapidly than heavier damp cotton. Tests have shown that the drier will condition damp seed cotton in any kind of weather providing the dried cotton is conveyed immediately from the drier to the gin stands.

POINTERS LISTED

To obtain the most efficient and economical operation of the vertical seed drier, Bennett lists the following pointers:

Before beginning ginning operations for the season, run a test on the drying equipment to determine whether sufficient air is blown through the drier to convey the cotton readily.

Operate the drying fan for at least five minutes before starting work each day. This allows the tower to attain the proper temperature for the first load of cotton. During this warm-up period, connect all piping between the drier and ginning equipment so that the whole system will be ready to go.

Clean heater screens daily to prevent reduction of the quantity of the air blown through the drier.

Feed the drier at a rate that will supply the gin stands. Avoid an accumulation of seed cotton at the overflow of the distributor as this surplus may again become damp and require rehandling.

Inspect incoming loads of seed cotton and adjust the drying temperature to the requirement of each load.

In using steam it is best to maintain a fixed pressure and a constant temperature during operation. The boiler need not be fired at any set pressure, nor the highest limit of the coils maintained, as variations of steam pressure between 50 and 100 pounds will not hinder the effect of the operation.

Complete information regarding construction, operation and advantages of the vertical seed cotton drier are contained in Miscellaneous Publication No. 239, "The Vertical Drier for Seed Cotton," by Bennett and F. L. Gerdes, of Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It may be purchased from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at five cents a copy.

The Ever-Recurring Labor Issue

(Charlotte Observer)

Recent revolting movements within the ranks of at least one segment of labor in America give rise to severe questionings as to whether eventually the everlasting disputes that recur between employers and employees are to be the more happily solved through Federal interference and friendliness than through the normal channels of individual and private action.

The crusade of Lewis and his school of thought within the ranks of organized labor rushes this inquiry to the front.

Unionized labor in America has recently received a new grant of authority. It has become endowed with a larger conception of its power. It has received marked concessions from political sources. It enjoys legislative favors and dignities never before allowed to the ranks of its leadership.

At this point we consent to the old platitudes without repealing, as to the accepted and recognized rights of labor in respect to organization.

No longer from any responsible source are these rights questioned. In a democracy they are unquestionable.

It is un-American to hold that any one minority within our common industrial society should be allowed authority and have the sanction of public consent, as well as of political endorsement, to band its units together into a given whole in order to safeguard the interests of its individuals and yet deny the same privilege to any other minority.

But by the same token it is equally un-American to allow any minority in our common society such power to bargain collectively and thus control the destinies of its individual units, contrary to the will and hostile to the interests of any other minority that may elect to work out its own salvation, independent of group action.

Employers organizing for self-interest are far beyond their province in denying the right of their employees likewise to organize for their own self-advancement and improvement of their economic welfare.

To take any other position would be to consent to industrial autocracy.

But capital is entirely within its province in resisting any effort within the ranks of its labor society to organize itself for the purpose, stated or implied, of controlling and managing capital's own capital or industry's own industry.

Our unattached society, as a whole, may well question the right of either capital or of labor to organize, when, by means of such organization, the interests of the non-

joining industrialist and non-participating laborer are prejudiced and the public impaired.

It is totally illogical and unthinkable that in a democracy, industry can be halted, and workers can be stopped at the gates by intimidation or by threat on the part of any organized group of workers whose demands, forsooth, have been denied. Whenever industry that desires to operate and workers who desire to work are estopped from the exercise of these primary rights, our free democracy runs into organized despotism. Neither common justice nor the public welfare is served when exploiting industrialists or exploiting laboring groups are allowed to have their unrestrained will and way.

We are witnessing in these days the fallacy of the theory that in matters of industrial relations between employers and employees conferment of new power by political decree upon a given sector of American laborers will make for industrial unity.

There is grim irony in the circumstance that Federal favors and legislative concessions recently made to organized labor in the name of national recovery are about to become the womb out of which issues the most disturbing, disconcerting, and retarding disorders in the long history of our industrial controversies.

Since this question of the relation of our employing and our employed systems has been taken over in large part by Federal assumption of power and removed from the sphere of individual freedom of action on the part of either these commonplace controversies are multiplied, the question is re-arising with a new emphasis.

Who can the more harmoniously and acceptably and fairly and justly compromise these ever-recurring strikes that are bound to occur between labor and capital—the impersonal government with its retinue of routines, with

its distant tribunals and its set formulas of rules and procedures for all cases, or the management and its men themselves, those who knew each other by name, who meet every day face to face and whose money and whose muscles are united in a common enterprise or mutual self-advancement?

Rayon Cloth Shipments Smaller in June

Deliveries of rayon cloth during June were 21 per cent smaller during June than they were in May, according to statistics released by the National Rayon Weavers' Association. It was stated that the lower indices reflected the usual seasonal lull in weaving operations. Cessation of buying by those houses taking inventory was said to have been responsible for the smaller amount of staples moving.

The association states that based on orders taken in July, manufacturers expect a large movement of goods in the fall season.

"The lower indices reflect the usual seasonal lull in weaving operations. The staples division is less affected than that of the dress goods, for the reason that the smaller amount of staples moving is due mainly to a cessation of buying by those houses taking inventory as of June 30th.

"In the dress goods division the index for May indicates sales of stocks left over from the season's operations. The June index in this division pictures the usual slackening of operations during that month until the fabrics desired for the fall business are known. Based on orders taken in July, manufacturers expect a large movement of rayon woven goods for the fall season."

Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

"Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

BY W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Textile Expert of U. S. Tariff Commission

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

"Practical Loom Fixing" (Fourth Edition)

BY THOMAS NELSON

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price, \$1.25.

"Carding and Spinning"

BY GEO. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

"Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

BY D. A. TOMPKINS

Third edition. Completely revised. An elementary text book for the use of textile schools and home study. Illustrated throughout. Price, \$2.00.

"Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

BY WM. C. DODSON, B.E.

A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

"Cotton Spinners Companion"

BY I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size. Price, 75c.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

A Refreshing Statement

ON Page 11 of this issue we are publishing a letter from W. D. Anderson, one of the South's foremost textile executives, in which he expresses this thought: "We are going to have a whale of a textile business over the next twelve months. I believe this will be true regardless of who is made President in the November elections."

Mr. Anderson's analysis of the conditions that lead him to this conviction are contained in a letter sent to all customers of his mill, the Bibb Manufacturing Company. His views are well worth the careful study of all cotton manufacturers as he makes a very convincing argument to show buyers of goods that they face a period of unusually active business and rising prices for yarns and goods.

The statement from Mr. Anderson comes as a refreshing contrast to the pessimistic statements that too often come from mill executives. Many times in the past we have seen the market slowed up and prices depressed because buyers were naturally influenced by the evident fact that the cotton manufacturers had no confidence whatever in their own business.

The recent heavy buying in cotton textiles is just one illustration that buyers, once they are confident that they can operate without fear of declining prices, do not hesitate to cover ahead and to pay advancing prices when they feel that they are justified in so doing.

The present market situation, as presented by Mr. Anderson, is certainly one to inspire confidence. We heartily agree with Mr. Anderson

that there is every reason to expect a sustained and active market.

Beginning with the cotton situation, Mr. Anderson presents an array of facts that leads to the conclusion that "we are going to have a whale of a textile business over the next twelve months."

After summarizing the conditions in the raw cotton situation, Mr. Anderson makes this very interesting point:

I see great stability in the cotton market, which to those of us who are conservative is a factor of tremendous importance. We need not be afraid of making a normal investment in our raw materials because of any fear of inventory losses.

At another point he says:

Feeling this way I am more bullish on the price of goods than I am on the price of cotton.

We again urge all cotton manufacturers to read Mr. Anderson's letter, and to join with him in building confidence in the future of the industry.

We feel that Mr. Anderson has not only succeeded in presenting a most convincing argument for optimism over the textile outlook, but has also rendered a real service to every one connected with the industry.

A Few Pointed Questions

DR. GUS W. DYER, professor of Economics at Vanderbilt University, resented the attack upon industry which Franklin R. Roosevelt made in his Philadelphia speech and wrote an open letter to him, from which we quote the following:

In the first place, I will ask you to name some of these "economic royalists," who are crushing the weak in every field of business, robbing the farmers of that which belongs to them, and robbing defenseless workers of their earnings at will. If we could recognize these highwaymen we might be able to hide some of our small earnings under a rock on their approach. Is Henry Ford the leader of the gang? He has done much injury to the country. He has turned over enough money to the Federal Government in taxes to build a concrete highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and another from the lakes to the gulf. He has given employment to hundreds of thousands of workers at high wages, and put a high-class automobile within the reach of the poor man. But he is public enemy number one, and must be crushed. You call upon American citizens to fall in behind the great unselfish patriot, Jim Farley, the George Washington of your revolution, to crush Ford and the other enemies of our industrial life. The new Washington has had a distinguished career in great unselfish service to the American people. For a long time he was active in New York City politics, and finally achieved the great distinction of prize fight commissioner. It is difficult to estimate how much the prize ring commissioner has contributed to this country

in unselfish patriotic service. He is an ideal leader for such a revolution as you are promoting.

The General Electric Company is one of the great corporations in this country, and has been doing an enormous business in selling equipment for electric power development. This company, of course, is prominent among the economic royalists. One of the leading newspapers in this country published the names of stockholders in this royalist corporation some time ago, and you and your family were recorded as among the largest stockholders. Is it possible that you are one of the royalists against whom Farley is soon to lead his army of officeholders and pulmonary patriots?

Your declaration that the business of this country is controlled by powerful monopolies that crush every one that gets in their way is difficult to understand. There are very rigid Federal laws against monopolies, and you are the chief executive. Why don't you give the facts to the attorney-general instead of broadcasting them to a political convention on the eve of an election? You have been in office nearly four years and in all this time not a single monopoly has been indicted. The inevitable conclusion from your attitude is that either you have no facts against these supposed monopolies or you don't want to see them indicted.

Monopoly means conspiring to limit the supply of commodities in order to raise the prices of these commodities to consumers. Any such artificial monopolistic control of prices has been condemned by Anglo-Saxon civilization for centuries. Your experience in plowing up millions of acres of cotton, prohibiting grain production, and in having more than five million pigs, weighing up to sixty pounds each, killed and converted into soap grease and fertilizer in order that you might make food and clothing scarce and force the millions of consumers to pay high prices for the necessities of life, qualifies you as a great champion of the monopoly principle.

Not only did you raise the prices of food and clothing to consumer by the exercise of monopoly power, but in addition through the processing tax you raised a huge sum from the consumers to reward the producers of food and clothing for cutting down the supply and making the consumer pay more for these commodities. Your monopoly policy forced consumers to buy the material and build the scaffold on which they were to be executed.

Active Spindles

A RECENT report of the Bureau of Census shows that cotton spindles active during June were as follows:

New England	5,288,092
South	16,983,252
Other States	685,978
United States	22,957,322

The same report shows that Southern spindles average 297 hours during the month as against 181 hours for New England mills.

With 16,983,252 spindles operating 297 hours in the South as against 5,288,092 operating 181 hours the South is now a far greater market for textile supplies and machinery.

Advertisers are realizing that the Textile Bulletin is exceedingly well located.

Communists Leaven Working

(Greensboro Daily News)

As strikes and other labor disturbances continue to worry the French Government, it becomes clear the French workers are engaging in a rather unusual method of attempting to enforce their demands.

The earlier strikes were of the "sitting in" kind, in which the workers, while ceasing to work, continued in possession of the places of business and the government discreetly refused to require them to move out. But more recently the workers in some instances are threatening to take complete charge of the plants and operate them entirely for their own benefit if their demands are not met.

Such developments appear to be an outgrowth of some of the recent preachings of Communist agitators in France. The French workers have been told by these speakers that they are soon to become the actual owners of the plants they work in, and that idea has been reflected first in the maintenance of possession by idle workers and now by actual threats to take over the plants.

This, of course, is not Premier Blum's notion of the way to proceed toward Socialism, but it seems to be the Communists' idea of the way things should be done, and while the Communists are still very much in the minority in the "popular front," the indications are that they are steadily becoming nosier and more aggressive in their political demands. Observers of the French situation are wondering how long it may be before the communist tail will be wagging the Socialist dog.

The Collegiates

Collegiates whose actual business experience has been limited to buying cigarettes, trading second-hand books, borrowing "tux outfits" and writing home for money labor under the delusion, in Washington, that PRIVATE business and PRIVATE contracts can be conceived and completed within hours while PUBLIC business and PUBLIC contracts may be held pending years and years and years and years—unless the Administration changes.

There has been no industry created since March 4, 1933, and there will be none so long as Congress, the White House and eighty-one agencies of government are arrayed against all industry and all new ventures—*Exchange*.

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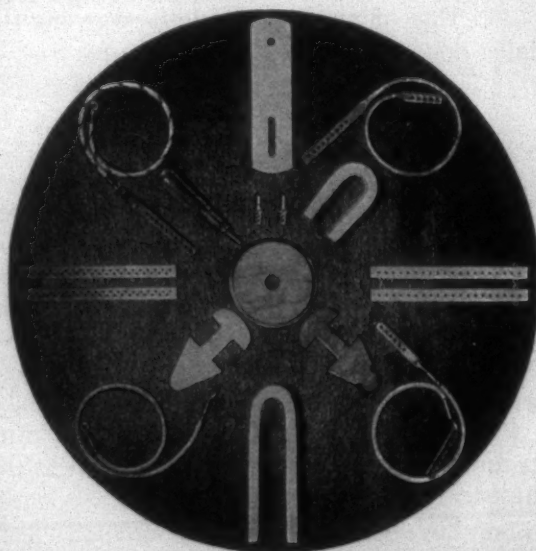
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Mill News Items

ROME, GA.—Of the 2 million dollars which Tubize Chatillon Corporation plans to spend here in increasing its viscose process production facilities, about \$300,000 is to be expended in improving existing machinery, according to R. S. Jones, local manager of the plant.

The new viscose process unit will increase the production of rayon from 11 million pounds annually to 16 million pounds. The proposed addition is the second to be made at the Rome plant since it was first constructed several years ago.

Formal approval of the loan for improvements is expected to be made at the meeting of the stockholders to be held in New York on July 30th. It is believed that construction of the new unit will follow the approval immediately.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Judge E. Yates Webb of the Federal District Court signed an order directing that a copy of the petition containing an agreement for settlement of the controversy whereby Textiles, Inc., receives the entire stock of Ridge Mills, Inc., for the sum of \$20,000 in cash and \$100,000 in promissory notes be sent to J. K. Dorsett, receiver of the Merchants & Farmers National Bank of Charlotte.

All creditors and stockholders except Mr. Dorsett have agreed to the compromise plan. Mr. Dorsett is ordered to appear in ten days to show cause why the agreement should not be accepted. If he fails to do so, the compromise plan will be affirmed by the court, the order states.

HIGH FALLS, N. C.—Improvements and renovations have been made at the High Falls Mills, Inc., placing it in condition for the manufacture of yarn. This property was purchased several months ago by John M. Presnell, H. C. Jones, Arthur Ross and E. M. Kearns.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—Neisler Mills, Inc., have advanced the prices of their various cotton and rayon bedspread lines about 5 per cent from opening levels. The revision is the first step in what is intended to be a gradual, orderly adjustment to values commensurate with the higher cost of raw material. Neisler is likewise revising the prices of towels, bath mats and bath seats.

This firm's fall collection of bedspreads stylistically steers a path between the classical and the more modern forms of Jacquard weaving.

SPATRA, TENN.—Sparta Silk Mills is operating at two-thirds capacity with orders increasing. They expect to be running at capacity within a few weeks.

ICARD, N. C.—The Icard Cordage Manufacturing Company, of Icard, which will deal in cordage, twine, cloth and other fabrics, has secured a charter from Stacey W. Wade, Secretary of State. S. J. Erwin, Jr., of Morganton, Edward S. Pratt, of Concord, Mass., and William R. Deweyan, Jr., of Weston, Mass., are the incorporators, subscribing \$300 of the \$100,000 authorized capital.

The company has purchased the Burke Cordage Company, formerly the Icard Cordage Company. Mr. Pratt was elected president of the company, Mr. Deweyan secretary. No change is expected to be made in the plant, which manufactures sash cord and clothes lines.

Mill News Items

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Hill Hunter, general manager of the Proximity Manufacturing Company, has asked the City Council for the installation of a 39-inch water main from the Reedy Fork pumping station, a distance of about six miles, to the uptown zone.

The lake, which supplies water for the company and is fed from the city reservoir, is now very low and an extremely serious situation is expected during the next several weeks, which may necessitate closing the mills for a while, unless arrangements are made for a greater water supply, Mr. Hunter pointed out.

Under the proposed plan, the company would consume enough water to pay for installation of the line or make up the difference within a period of two years.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—A proposed \$30,000 repair and painting job to homes in the Dallas Mill village here is made known by George S. Elliott, agent for the Dallas Manufacturing Company.

CONCORD, N. C.—The Hoover Hosiery Company of this city has announced the sale of its 42-gauge full-fashioned plant on West Depot street to Gustave Staude and William T. Buck, who will on August 1st take charge and operate the plant under the name of the Penn-Carol Hosiery Mills of Concord.

In making announcement of the sale of the West Depot street plant, A. R. Hoover, head of the Hoover Hosiery Company, stated the deal "does not affect the Hoover Hosiery Company's 51-gauge plant (Kerr street) which at this time is being doubled in size, and to which will be added additional machines."

FOUNTAIN INN, S. C.—During a recent storm the top of the smokestack at the Fountain Inn Cotton Mill was blown off.

HEMP, N. C.—The Pinehurst Silk Mills are building a rayon finishing department.

KINSTON, N. C.—Sale of the Caswell Cotton Mills here to bondholders awaited confirmation in Federal Court. Judge Isaac M. Meekins will set a date for a hearing.

The bondholders offered cash and securities of the corporation with a total value of \$85,000. The bid was made at a resale conducted by I. B. Tucker of Whiteville, and B. H. Griffin, Raleigh, trustees appointed by Judge Meekins. It was presented by Miss Jessie Kennedy, representing herself and other bondholders.

The Caswell Company failed approximately 20 months ago. Its plant and other properties were formerly valued at several hundred thousand dollars. Buildings and machinery have been kept in good condition by the trustees. In 1934 more than 500 persons were employed in the spinning plant.

BAKERSVILLE, N. C.—Three neighboring towns, Spruce Pine, Burnsville and Bakersville, are competing for a knitting mill to be built by a High Point company. The mill will employ 300 persons, according to the High Point spokesman.

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AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM THROUGHOUT

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Mill No. 2, is renting the Guillet overhauling system from the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C., for use in overhauling their spinning and fly frames.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Johnston Manufacturing Company is equipping its spinning rolls with the Guillet taper fitted neck, the work being done by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

GULFPORT, MISS.—Reports that the machinery of the Walcott and Campbell Spinning Company has been moved to Opelika, Ala., are inaccurate, according to McCord & Co., who have the exclusive sale of the machinery. Very little of the machinery has been moved to Opelika, this company reports, adding that the greater part of the desirable machinery is still at Gulfport.

SUMTER, S. C.—Announcement has been made that 40 of the latest models of automatic Scott & Williams spiral knitting machines have been purchased by the Roseglen Knitting Mills, Inc., of this city, with the object of increasing their force of workers and the output of their plant. The new additions and production expansion, it is stated, will mean an addition of approximately \$1,000 per week to their payroll.

DALLAS, N. C.—Ralph S. Robinson and associates of Gastonia, operators and owners of the Parkdale Mills here and the Bowling Green Spinning Company, at Bowling Green, S. C., have purchased from the United Spinners, Inc., of Lowell, its mill No. 3 here, a combed yarn producing plant, it was made known by Mr. Robinson.

He stated that no change in personnel is contemplated and that R. F. Harris, superintendent for a number of years, and E. S. Ray, overseer, would continue.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Following a hearing in United States District Court here, Federal Judge Frank K. Myers last week signed a decree confirming a plan of reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act for the Langley Cotton Mills Company of Langley, S. C.

It is required that two-thirds of the bondholders of the corporation approve the plan before it could become legally effective under the decree. It has been learned that 87 per cent of the bondholders of the mill have accepted and approved the plan and that none of them has objected.

Under the plan of reorganization the Langley Mill property will be taken over by the Bristol Supply Company of Fall River, Mass., which will pay to bondholders \$500 for each bond of \$1,000 par value, or a total of about \$235,000. The bondholders reserve 3,000 shares of land near Langley and the Bristol firm is to pay accrued taxes and all charges of administration in connection with bankruptcy proceedings.

It was reported the Bristol firm would move here from Fall River and install a garment cutters' shop.

DANVILLE, VA.—Directors of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills declared a dividend of \$3 a share on \$7,500,000 of preferred stock. It was the dividend due January 1, 1932, and amounted to \$225,000, which with accrued interest brings the payment up to \$279,000. The dividend is payable September 1st.

CLOVER, S. C.—The Hampton Spinning Company announced it planned to add 10,000 spindles to its equipment, bringing the number of spindles to 43,000. Offi-

cials said the addition would give employment to 125 more persons.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.—The Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C., are overhauling the machinery of the Roanoke Mills No. 1, using the Guillet overhauling system.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Neuse Manufacturing Company has been placed in receivership through an order signed by Judge W. C. Harris of Raleigh.

Don P. Johnston, of Wake Forest, was named as receiver and reorganization of the concern begun at once in order that the mill could resume operation immediately. It was closed about a month ago.

Kenneth Gant, of Raleigh, president and treasurer of the mill, said that the receivership suit would not be contested.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va., filed the petition of receivership against the Neuse concern, which was established in 1900 and reorganized in 1912. Approximately 190 persons are employed in the mill, located at the Falls of Neuse, 15 miles from Raleigh.

"Whale of a Textile Business" Predicted By Anderson

(Continued from Page 15)

country, and in every line of business. Retail sales are the best they have been since 1929. Using the index figures for the week ending July 4th, electric power production is making a record, being 102.8 against 95.4 a year ago. Steel mill activity stood at 11.3 as against 44.3 a year ago. Automobile production stood at 105.1 January to June, 1935. I am giving you this in support

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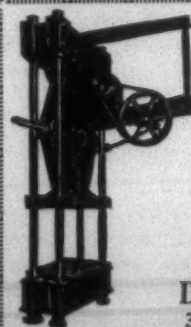
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as against 68.0 a year ago. Lumber production was at 93.1 against 60.6 a year ago. Miscellaneous railroad loadings stood at 93.1 against 75.6 a year ago. Other car loadings stood at 99.2 against 74.7 a year ago. The combined index for the week ending July 4th was 102.1 against 81.8 a year ago.

"Even with these recorded gains, our industrial production below that of Japan, Great Britain, Germany and Canada. This is mentioned to show that we are just beginning to get into our stride and that big things are ahead of us in this country, since we are sure to soon catch up with these other countries who got under way in coming out of the depression sooner than we did.

"On the last page of this letter I am reproducing a condensed statement of a report recently released by the Federal Trade Commission, covering their study of the operations of 51 carded yarn mills in this country making yarns coarser than 40s, and covering a six months' period, of the statement I have made in previous letters with reference to staple textiles selling at less than cost of production. Those who buy yarns from us know that our company is one of the largest producers of coarse counts of carded yarn in the United States, and hence we have a very feeling knowledge of the facts disclosed by this report. It is an unhealthy situation when you can buy your supplies of yarn at less than it costs your mills to make them. It will usually be true in such conditions that you are also forced to carry on your business either at a loss or without adequate profit.

"It is a natural assumption that all of us engaged in producing carded yarns will strive to put our operations on a profitable basis just as rapidly as conditions will permit. I believe we are surely heading into such conditions as will enable us to do this. I wish to point out that it will take a big jump in prices to convert a loss into a profit when, at the same time, the sharp advance which has occurred in the price of cotton must also be taken into account. Cotton has advanced from the May low of 10.23 to a high of 12.78 for the October and December option. This is a total advance of 255 points. At this writing, most of this advance has been retained. At about the time I last wrote you, and throughout the spring, the coarser counts of carded yarn were selling below cost of production. Advances from the spring lows of from 4c per pound to 6c per pound for the coarser counts of carded yarn will be necessary if the mills are to now show as small a margin as 10% gross profit on sales. On the finer counts, say, from 20s to 40s, advances of from 5c to 7½c per pound from the spring lows will be necessary. As the average textile mill turns its invested capital only once or less per annum, the profit margin indicated is very reasonable. I am making this statement to you so that as prices move up toward the levels indicated, you will not think that any one is attempting to take undue advantage of you.

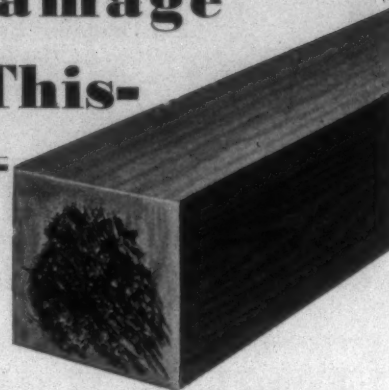
Taking all the known conditions into consideration, I am convinced that we are going to have a whale of a textile business over the next twelve months. I believe this will be true regardless of who is made President in the November elections.

Feeling this way, I am more bullish on the price of goods than I am on the price of cotton.

Staple textiles of every kind are still too cheap, and in many cases are selling at prices which do not represent cost to the mill, based on present cost of cotton.

I sincerely trust that all of our good friends and customers will lay plans to carry full stocks of merchandise and be ready to participate in what I believe will be a constantly broadening distribution of textiles at higher levels of price.

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TERMITES

Riddled and weakened throughout by the secret attack of termites—crushed under the weight of the wall it carries—a sill like this in mill construction should promptly be replaced. If it should collapse, other costly structural repairs would then be necessary. The danger lies in that termite damage is always inside the wood, hidden from sight. That's why only a skilled inspection can tell you whether your property is being damaged by termites.

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The Cotton Situation

(Continued from Page 6)

would be untenable. In view of weather advices it would be hard to figure a crop much above 11,500,000 bales on the area estimated to have been placed in cultivation on July 1st.

If the yield should prove to be a million or a million and a half over the figure named above, the Crop Reporting Board might be placed in an absurd light if it tried to explain such a production by claiming a high per acre yield, particularly after the multiplicity of crop complaints.

Among our friends in the cotton belt are many men in whose judgment of crop conditions we have found occasion to place unreserved reliance. Without exception, they express the conviction that the acreage estimate of July 8th was far too low. We recognize the difficulties faced by the Crop Reporting Board in attempting to appraise the results from the Soil Conservation Plan. Initial errors should be condoned. If developments later in the season disclose the strong probability of an acreage under-estimate, will it be acknowledged this season or will the upward revision be delayed until next June, as was the case in the season of 1921-22, when the correction amounted to merely 20 per cent?

"Fish Nets—What Next?"

(Continued from Page 10)

As a result of this application it may be assumed that the U. S. Tariff Commission has made a thorough investigation with respect to Japanese importations, the domestic production of cotton fish netting and the conditions under which the products of both countries are sold. Unquestionably, this investigation can lead to only one conclusion, which is, that this essential American industry and its employees must be afforded adequate protection. The important thing is for that protection to be invoked before further damage is inflicted. It is a matter of record that importations of cotton fish netting from Japan tend to reach their greatest volume during the summer and fall months. Time, therefore, is most essential if an important portion of this year's business is to be preserved for the domestic industry.

The cotton fish netting industry is of extreme importance to our nation, not only in times of peace, but in the event of war. In either situation a supply of fish is essential for the national diet; but in the situation of war, nettings for use as helmet linings, camouflage nets and target-practice nets, which only this industry is in a position to furnish, are indispensable.

These and other facts have been submitted to the appropriate authorities in Washington by representatives of the industry and it is to be hoped that the government will find means of expediting that protection which is so vitally needed.

Fair Practice Rules for Converters

Washington.—The Federal Trade Commission announced trade practice rules it has adopted for the cotton converting industry after the latter had held extended

conferences with it and a complete accord had been reached. The agreement made between the commission and the industry marks a new era in governmental procedure in that a basis of operation is agreed upon which will circumvent possible violations of Federal trade practices in the future.

The spokesman in working out the rules for the commission was George McCorkle, former North Carolinian, now head of the fair practices division of the commission; whereas the industry was represented by the Textile Fabrics Association of New York City.

Importance of adoption of the rules lies in the fact that the converting industry is that which buys the gray cloth from the cotton mills for manufacture, and is divided into the following divisions: clothiers' linings other than all-cotton; corset, brassiere and allied trade fabrics; all-cotton clothiers' linings; converted and draper fabrics; shirting fabrics; wash goods fabrics; interlining and bleached goods.

The industry has invested at least \$250,000, a part of which is in the Carolinas, employs 10,000 workers, and under normal conditions sales volume aggregate \$500,000,000.

The rules embody practically every trade practice that was permitted under the NRA Code, of which the converters' code was a subdivision, and follow the same line of procedure.

Group one embraces rules considered unfair trade methods in handling goods in interstate commerce. Some of the practices prohibited under this head are:

Secret allowances and rebates in purchases; false or deceptive marking of goods; imitation of trade marks and price discriminations contrary to the Clayton anti-trust law; the use of false and deceptive selling methods; false and deceptive advertisements; defamation of competitors and their goods; giving customers anything of value to get orders; obstruction of a competitor in his business; publishing and circulating misleading price quotations; shipping goods that do not conform to samples submitted; giving premiums on sales; selling customers "close out" goods when they are not such; and falsifying the record of sales to deceive a prospective customer.

Group two deals with trade practices and prohibits the following: opening sales offices Saturday and Sunday for business; shipping goods on consignment which have not been ordered; repudiation of contracts by sellers on a rising market and by buyers on a declining market.

Also when goods are sold by specifications or construction, in order that accurate information regarding the type of goods sold or offered for sale may be known to purchasers, the industry approves the practice of placing on the confirmation of order and on the invoice the grey construction, i. e., grey width, count and weight, in the case where the goods sold are to be delivered in the grey; and in the case where the goods sold are to be delivered in the finished state, the industry approves the practice of placing on the confirmation of order and invoice the finished construction, i. e., the width, count and weight in such finished state. The omission from the confirmation of order or invoice of any such information required by this rule is condemned by the industry.



In Philadelphia on Business?

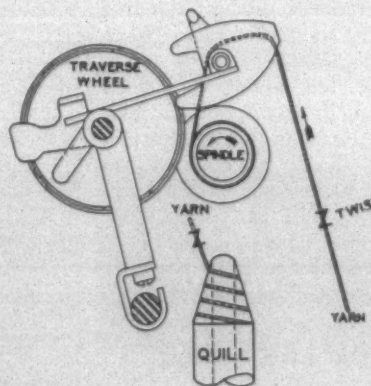
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WANTED—Position as Master Mechanic. Experienced on steam and electric drive; can change on long or short notice. Interview welcomed. Address "Mechanic," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Job as Loom Fixer. 15 years experience on Crompton and Stafford Box Looms, silk, rayon and cotton. Reason for changing, mill closed indefinitely. Can come at once. Married; have family. Address "Fixer," care Textile Bulletin.

Cotton Spinning Operations in June Far Over 1935

Washington.—The Bureau of the Census reports that according to preliminary figures, 28,311,834 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on June 30, 1936, of which 22,957,322 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 22,828,888 for May and 22,703,836 for June, 1935.

The hours of employment and of productive machinery are affected generally by organized short time. However, in order that the statistics may be comparable with those for earlier months and years, the same method of computing the percentage of activity has been used. Computed on this basis, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during June, 1936, at 111.0 per cent capacity. This percentage compared with 105.2 for May, and 75.0 for June, 1935. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 259.

Fall Is Fatal To Electrician

Spartanburg, S. C.—A. R. Goudelock, 55, electrician, died after falling while working in slasher room No. 2 at Beaumont Mill.

Goudelock fell about 9 o'clock while engaged in taking down a generator from the ceiling, it was learned from a mill official. No one saw him fall, as his helper, the only other person in the room with him at the time, was working out of view of the accident in another part of the room, it was said.

Adverse Laws Cited

D. Wills Hunter, president of the Arcade Cotton Mills, in an address before the Rock Hill (S. C.) Rotary Club recently on "What the Textile Industry Means to South Carolina," referred to adverse legislation that is always being threatened by the State governing bodies, and told of many large mills that would have been located in the State had this threat not existed. He urged that only clear thinking business men be sent to the

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Legislature, men who have the real interest of the State at heart. Mr. Hunter referred to present working conditions and hours of labor and stated that cotton mills of the State pay 20 per cent of all taxes.

English Sparrows Are Rayon Users

Lowly English sparrows are ornithological aristocrats at Enka, N. C.

They build their nests with rayon.

Employers of the American Enka Corporation report that it is no uncommon sight to see an English sparrow flying out of one of the plant departs, or across the grounds with a long rayon string in his mouth. Nests have been found in the Enka village fabricated almost entirely from white rayon manufactured in the plant. The nests are easily spotted in trees and under eaves.—*Greenville Observer.*

Classified Department

ROLLER COVERER WANTED — For several weeks; may be regular. State what you will work for. Should be fairly fast and good at cementing. Give age, also whether married. No booze, artist need apply. Address "Roller Coverer," care Textile Bulletin.

OVERSEER WANTED—For fine yarn mill with 25,000 spindles. Applicants must have been overseer in full charge of this class of work. Give experiences with references. Good pay. Address "Spinning," care Textile Bulletin.

OVERSEER WANTED—For wool card room. Mill in South. Prefer man who has been accustomed to all wool and shoddies. Prefer a man from 35 to 40 years of age. Address "Wool," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—A good weave room man for second shift for colored work, experienced in C. & K. 4x1 box looms with 16 and 20-harness double index dobbles; also experienced on Staffords 1x1 box with battery equipped with 20-harness gem heads; also a good loom fixer on above type looms. Address "Manufacturer," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED—By young married man. Course in carding and spinning with I. C. S. Prefer job as picker fixer, grinder, frame fixer or second hand. Will take night job. 12 years experience card room. White or colored work. Would like to get with company where there is opportunity for advancement. Now employed. Strictly sober. Address L. S. M., care Textile Bulletin.

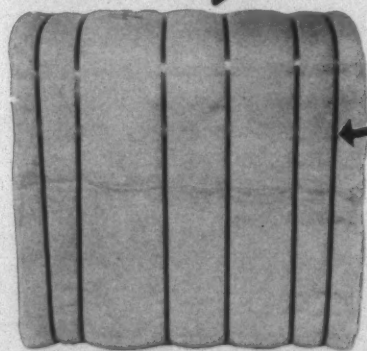
Paul B. Eaton PATENT LAWYER

1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Former Member Examining Corps
U. S. Patent Office

G. A. WHITE & CO., Sou. Rep.
International Moistening Co.
Jackson Moistening Co.
Foxboro Humidity Controls
Pumps, Compressor, Used
Humidifiers

Box 533 Charlotte, N. C.

"I'M AN EXAMPLE OF
SUCCESSFUL
BALING"



... AND SUCCESSFUL
BALING IS DONE WITH
SIGNODE DEPENDON
BALE TIES

The principal feature of most successful baling is the Signode Dependon Bale Tie.

Safe edges of the strapping protect the hands of the operator. Its clean, rust-proof, smooth finish makes it possible to handle the contents of the bale without soiling.

The Signode joint (which holds the overlapping strap ends) has a tensile strength equal to the tensile strength of the strap itself.

Send for the free folder, "Dependon Bale Ties and Tensional Box Strapping for Textile Shipments." Use the coupon below.



SIGNODE STEEL STRAPPING CO.,
2638 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Please send us copy of "Dependon Bale Ties
and Tensional Box Strapping for Textile Shipments."

Name of Company _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____

SIGNODE
STEEL STRAPPING CO.
2638 N. WESTERN AVENUE
Chicago, Ill.

373 FURMAN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
456 BRYANT ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.



ARABIC

KARAYA
(Indian Gum)

TRAGACANTH

VEGETABLE GUM
(Locust Bean Gum)

Let us quote you on your
requirements

PAUL A. DUNKEL
& COMPANY INC.
82 WALL STREET
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BARRETT
Specification
ROOFING
DAUGHTRY
SHEET METAL CO.
1109 E. Trade Charlotte

SEE
JAMES E. TAYLOR
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
For Standard
WOOL TOPS
HOUGHTON WOOL CO.
253 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

Charlotte, N. C.—Interest in cotton waste is still strong, demand for Southern waste continuing very active. There is practically no stock on hand. Mills are asking immediate shipments on orders, indicating that they have no stocks on hand. The consumers seem inclined to follow the trend of the cotton market.

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard St.

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Wellington, Sears Co.

93 Franklin St., Boston 65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia Chicago Atlanta

New Orleans San Francisco

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York

BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost
Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton goods markets were less active last week, it being estimated that sales of gray goods were only about half of current production. In spite of the smaller business, prices held strong.

The majority of the mills continued on full time and shipments on existing contracts continued large. In numerous constructions, few if any goods can be had for spot shipment.

The demand for finished goods continued strong. Sales of percales reached a very good volume and prices were firm. Mills making outing flannel were very busy. Demand for domestic goods was large enough to cause some jobbers to withdraw from sale. Business in sheets, pillow cases, towels and bedspreads was very good.

Carded broadcloth business did not run into appreciable volume, although prices were firm and some scattered business went through on 80x56s at 6½c, 80x60s at 6½c and 100x60s at 8c.

The fine cotton goods were not greatly active. Some small business has been going through from day to day on combed lawns at the full list prices, and buyers appear to have abandoned efforts to cut under quoted levels, at least on the quantities they have in mind.

Since rayon fabrics have risen in price within the past week, there is a noticeable revival in commission weaving. For months on end this quarter of the industry was dormant. Regular mills had prices low enough to encourage buyers to place contracts with them, even to the extent of paying advance of ¼c, ½c and sometimes more than yardage might be had from commission weavers.

Curtain goods continued to sell in heavy volume, in plain weaves, cotton fancies and rayons. Prices were generally strong, although some mills were said to contend that prices have failed to reflect higher costs, particularly in the fine combed numbers.

Current quotations on cotton goods were:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8½
Brown sheetings, standard	9
Tickings, 8-ounce	15½
Denims	13
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Dress gingham	16
Staple gingham	9

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—While sales of yarn have been declining, spinners continued to make strong efforts to get prices on a higher basis. The fact that shipments continue very heavy has helped the situation and in some cases yarns were sold last week at a half-cent a pound above average quotations. It is felt here that while yarn sales for some weeks have been very much larger than consumers have covered only their actual needs and that a new buying movement should develop within a short time. It is thought that with the close attention being paid to the cotton market, the buyers will be very cautious until after the August cotton crop report has been issued. Many men in the yarn trade here think that fall trade will be larger than for any period since the depression started, and that spinners are going to have a very good opportunity for getting much more profitable prices.

Reports from Gaston County indicate that the combed yarn spinners are in a very strong position, stocks being estimated at only three days production, while orders on hand are very good.

Demand for plush quality weaving yarns was active. Several sales of 100,000 pounds each were reported at 3.30c or a shade higher. Automobile lining makers were busy and taking in yarns on old contracts at the best rates of the year. Some plush spinners are sold for twenty weeks.

Sales yarn producers are in the most comfortable position in respect to orders ahead that has been seen for years. Several representative spinners in carded and combed yarns report that they are sold well ahead until November and quite a few through the balance of the year. Ordinarily this would not mean all that it seems to, as specifications on such contracts are not always procurable.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	24 1/2
10s	24 1/2
12s	25
14s	25 1/2
20s	27
26s	30
30s	30 1/2
36s	36 1/2
40s	37 1/2

Southern Single Warps

10s	24 1/2
12s	25
14s	25 1/2
16s	26 1/2
20s	27
26s	30
30s	30 1/2
40s	37 1/2

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	24 1/2
10s	25
12s	25 1/2
14s	26 1/2
16s	27
20s	28
24s	29 1/2
26s	30 1/2
30s	32 1/2
36s	36 1/2
40s	38

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	24 1/2
10s	25
12s	25 1/2
14s	26
16s	26 1/2
20s	28
24s	29 1/2

26s	30 1/2
30s	32 1/2
40s	38

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply

8s	24 1/2
10s	25
12s	25 1/2
16s	26 1/2
20s	28

Carpet Yarns

Tinged Carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	22
Colored stripe, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	24

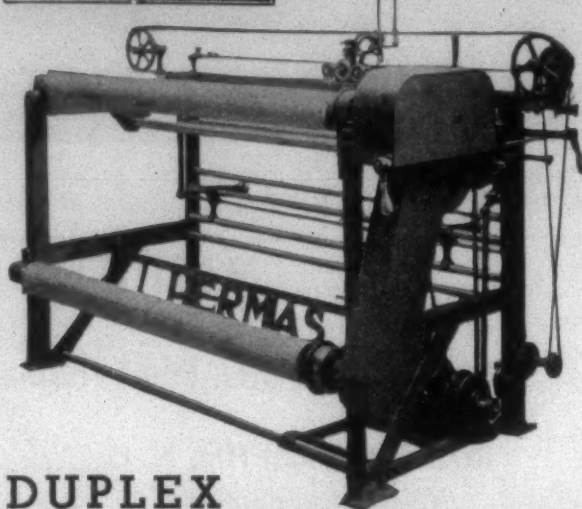
Part Waste Insulating Yarns

8s, 1-ply	21
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23
12s, 2-ply	23 1/2
16s, 2-ply	24 1/2
30s, 2-ply	30 1/2

Southern Frame Cones

8s	24
10s	24
12s	24 1/2
14s	25
16s	25 1/2
18s	26
20s	26 1/2
22s	27 1/2
24s	28 1/2
26s	29 1/2
28s	30 1/2
30s	31
40s	37 1/2

HERMAS



DUPLEX Rolling & Sewing Machine

Holds a record for sales during its introductory period.

Winds and unwinds at the same time. In addition to sewing several pieces together and winding them into a large roll, it also acts as a let-off for any subsequent operation, eliminating the necessity of lifting a heavy roll from one machine to another.

If you have to sew pieces together and put them up into rolls, it will pay you to investigate the merits of this machine.

HERMAS MACHINE CO.

HAWTHORNE, N. J.

Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sterling Ring Travelers

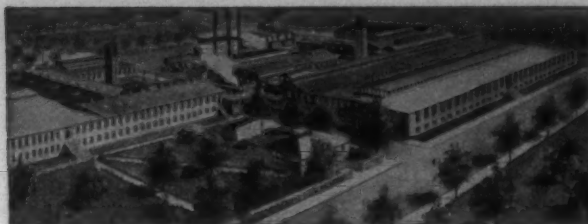
CENTER BEARING
Patented

Twister Travelers
will improve your twisting whether oil or grease is used.

See Our
Southern representative
George W. Walker
Box 78, Greenville, S. C.
D. J. Quillen
Box 443, Spartanburg, S. C.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.

FALL RIVER, MASS.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.

(Continued from last week)

PATTERSON MILL

This is one of the nicest mills in Roanoke Rapids and always extends a hearty welcome and a helping hand to "Aunt Becky."

Superintendent A. Meikle has for the past few years astonished and awed thousands in presenting a Christmas scene representing the birth of Christ. This scene is worked out on a large space of ground adjoining his home. The manger, Joseph, Mary, the Christ, the Inn keeper, the wise men, camels, sheep and cattle and above all *the star*, and an angel proclaiming the glad tidings.

Last Christmas, snow added beauty to the awe-inspiring scene, which brought hundreds of people from a distance to view it.

Mr. Meikle had photographs and enlarged pictures made of this scene and had one framed and waiting for me. Needless to say that I prize it very highly.

G. R. Cross is overseer carding here, and J. L. Andrews is night second hand; J. A. Hamby and O. T. Taylor, card grinders.

J. F. Schaeffer is overseer spinning; R. P. Padgett, D. R. Strickland and J. W. Brank are section men.

L. B. Brown is overseer dyeing; A. H. Holt is overseer warping, spooling, winding and samples. Mr. Brown is a graduate of State, class '31, and Mr. Holt is also a graduate of State, class '33. J. H. Lassiter is beamer.

J. C. Wilson is overseer weaving; J. C. Niles and W. R. Stanley, second hands; A. C. Leonard, tying in; C. W. Brown, R. L. Benson and A. F. Barker among the progressive loom fixers.

W. R. Rogers, assistant superintendent, is a young man who combines courtesy with efficiency, faithfulness and loyalty. Put him down as one to be reckoned with some day.

J. C. Farmer, formerly an overseer in spinning here, has gone to Fieldale, Va., to a better position, we were told. Sure did miss that young man; he is a live wire—the kind who doesn't know such words as "fail" and "can't," and here's wishing for him every good thing in life.

RALEIGH, N. C.

PILOT MILLS MAKING IMPROVEMENTS

This old mill is getting a thorough "housecleaning." Machinery is being overhauled—where necessary replaced with new, and is being rearranged for better convenience.

Few mills have a more beautiful and durable product than the upholstering goods made here. In color and design they captivate the fancy of the most fastidious, and orders keep the wheels humming.

Pilot Mill is writing creditable and praiseworthy history that should stimulate others to "go and do likewise." This mill is sticking to the code hours and wages; but, when a rush order makes it necessary to work longer than the 8-hour-per-day standard, the operatives are paid accordingly, and are proud to co-operate.

Mr. C. S. Tatum, secretary and manager, believes in a square deal and practices that belief in all his business relations.

Mr. J. V. McCombs, superintendent, used to be at Franklinville and is well known in the textile industry.

OVERSEERS AND OTHERS

J. E. Cole is overseer the card room and the father of 12 children.

W. B. Warren is overseer of spinning and truly knows his job. J. P. Peebles is second hand and D. R. Edwards, one of the progressive section men who reads and keeps posted.

J. L. Beaver, overseer weaving, first shift, J. B. Strickland, second hand, and Roy H. Rouse, overseer weaving on second shift; D. M. Dean, Basil Reeves, W. R. Stanley and Jack Danielly are live wire loom fixers who won't get stuck in a rut.

W. B. Warren, overseer of spinning, is an artist in his line, and certainly knows his yarns. D. R. Edwards is a progressive section man who reads and keeps posted.

C. E. Danielly is overseer cloth room, and Herbert Cross, second hand on first shift, and E. B. Covington, overseer on second shift. There are a lot of mighty fine girls in this department.

W. M. Richardson and F. M. Inman are in charge of shipping; Sam Riley is designer and E. T. Davidson, master mechanic.

P. N. Hughes, overseer dyeing, and L. G. Strickland, second hand.

A WILL AND A WAY

Some folks can't or won't turn a hand to anything else, if for any reason they lose out on a chosen job. But read this brave endeavor of a man who became too sick last year to work in the mill.

W. H. Buchanan, 1147 N. Blount St., is the man. His home is at the end of the street near the railroad. Not able to work, he bought and planted a few packages of annual flower seed, mostly marigolds and zinnias, which grew beautifully and in gorgeous colors.

He found that he could readily sell them in generous bunches for 10 cents, and realized quite a profit from his small investment—in health and happiness as well as financially.

This year he has utilized every inch of space for flowers—marigolds in various shade of golden glory—and two or three times a week markets from 40 to 50 bunches at 10 cents each, which means from \$10.00 to \$12.00 or more.

Marigolds, like onions, have an odor that bugs and worms dislike, but is really not offensive, and never noticeable unless the leaves are bruised. So Mr. Buchanan has no spraying to do.

One can hardly wonder why he prefers flowers to a garden, when just a few of his gorgeous beauties can buy lots of beans and potatoes—and the more he cuts his flowers the better they bloom.

I have a bowl of his flowers right now on my table that he gave me several days ago.

Mr. Danielly in the cloth room gave me the following quotation:

"Do what you can with what you have, where you are," and is a fine motto which has been adopted by Mr.

Buchanan, who, when able, is a sweeper in Pilot Mill spinning room.

He stands out a heroic figure, putting to shame hundreds of strong, healthy men, who prefer a "hand out" from the Government, with never a thought or care for their fellowmen who must pay for their idleness.

"Where there's a will there's a way" is just as true today as 50 years ago, when it was copied by pupils in writing lessons.

THE WARRENS

Of course, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Warren had an overnight dose of "Aunt Becky"—and I don't think three people can enjoy being together more than we.

Believe it or not, this couple, after more than 25 years married life, are still in love with each other.

Their only child, Roxie, is happily married and lives in Raleigh.

On "Fathers' Day" Mrs. Warren surprised her husband with a present—a gorgeous reclining chair and foot stool; if he decides to "quit work" that chair will be the reason.

WARREN FAMILY REUNION

The annual Warren family reunion will be at Mingold School House, in Sampson County, the fourth Sunday in August, and "Aunt Becky" is invited.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Tucapau Mills, recently sold and dissolved, will receive an income tax rebate of \$2,427 with interest from October 22, 1936, under a decision handed down by Judge G. Duncan Bellinger of Columbia.

The ruling upholds the right of two separate corporations, owned by a third company, to file a joint income tax return. The State Tax Commission had denied the plea of Tucapau to offset its net income of \$44,490 against Pelzer's net loss of \$166,824 for the tax period beginning September 1, 1934. The New England Southern Corporation formerly owned both plants.

The tax, paid under protest, is now to be returned with interest.



A Class in Loom Fixing, Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

This class was organized and is managed by W. Lexie Davis, assistant superintendent, Proximity Mills.

Frank J. Curtis, class teacher, was formerly with Draper Corporation, but for the past ten years has been with Proximity.

All in this class take The Textile Bulletin and have been fixing looms less than three years. There are a total

of 76 loom fixers in this mill, part of which are in another textile class. The Cone Mills in Greensboro show a total of 575 subscribers for The Textile Bulletin, taking in all the key men and many high officials.

Mr. Davis is very proud of his large company of efficient loom fixers, and The Bulletin is proud of the entire group of subscribers.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Idgon, Greenville, S. C.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Planagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargan, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

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Fabrics for Construction of Cotton Roads Are Being Tested

(Continued from Page 4)

minous-surfaced roads in which cotton fabric has been used experimentally, there is little justification for considering the annual increase in the mileage of this type of road, multiplied by the bales of cotton per mile, as an indicator of immediate potentialities of this use for cotton. Nevertheless, these figures seem worth noting because they are about the only data available relating to the mileage of various types of roads.

On the other hand, a substantial mileage of surfaced roads is built each year, particularly in the southeastern States, which are not included in highway systems.

The Bureau of Public Roads reports the total mileage of unimproved roads in the United States to be about 2,200,000 miles. But under present conditions, it seems much more reasonable to discuss the potentialities for cotton consumption in road construction as an undetermined portion of the total reported mileage of surfaced roads in the United States, which amounted to less than 300,000 miles in 1933, than as a material portion of the much larger figure for the estimated mileage of unimproved roads. Finally, the fact that the use of cotton fabric for this purpose has not yet been demonstrated as economically suited for road building must be constantly kept in mind in speculating upon the potential consumption of cotton for this purpose.

Improved Cotton Drying Reported

Stoneville, Miss.—A new and better method of drying cotton during the ginning process that its inventors said will increase the value from \$2 to \$7 a bale has been devised at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Station here.

The new process, announced officially from Washington, represented the culmination of many months experimental work to develop a practical seed cotton drier.

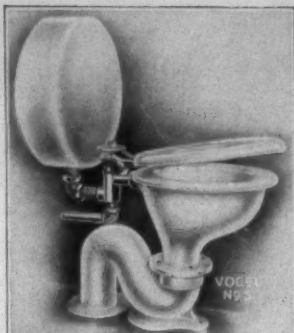
The Department of Agriculture declared the new drying process operated for 20 to 50 cents a bale.

Excess moisture in seed cotton long has been recognized as one of the most important problems facing the cotton ginner, the department reported.

In the experiments here the Department of Agriculture experts used a vertical drier which recently was developed by its engineers.

Experts said the artificial methods of drying cotton would permit cotton picking to be continued during damp seasons. It also would permit the handling of cotton heretofore left unpicked because of inadequate ginning and conditioning machinery.

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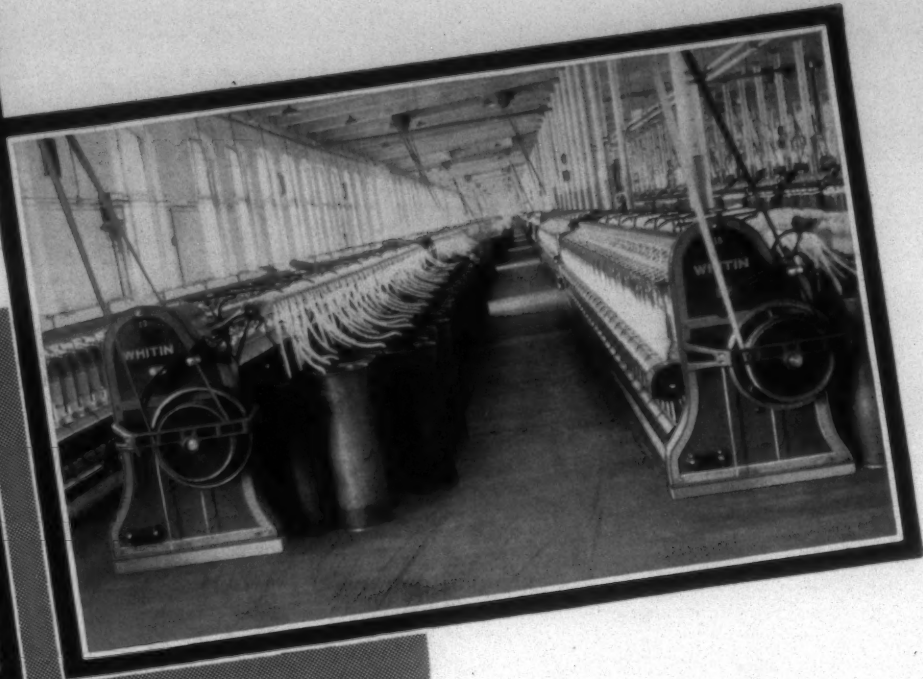
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